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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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12 NOVEMBER 1986

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PUGO DISCUSSES LOCAL PARTY RESTRUCTURING EFFORTS

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 16, Aug 86 pp 21-29

[Article by B. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, in the series "To Restructure Party Work, To Renew Its Forms and Methods": "For Concreteness and Efficiency in Work"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress called the restructuring of party work a matter of paramount importance. The necessity of undertaking it with greater persistence and giving it greater dynamism, aggressiveness, efficiency and concreteness was pointed out in the speech of comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Below are published articles and reports, which describe experience with the new style of work, the overcoming of inertia, cliché and formalism in the activity of party organizations. Inserted are the responses of readers to the questions of the journal's editors concerning the progress of the restructuring of the work of party committees and organizations (Cf. PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN No 12, 1986).

In the decisions of the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum it was especially forcefully underscored that renewal in society is impossible without the basic restructuring, above all, of the entire style and methods of work of the party in all of its links. It is precisely the party committees and the primary party organizations which are called upon to provide models of the new style of work and to set an example of efficiency and adherence to principles.

It may be said with complete justification that the first steps in this direction have already been taken by the republic party organization. A turn to concrete work with people and to lively action has begun to take shape, there has been an increase in the level of criticism and self-criticism, and the relations between party organizations and committees have become more open and trusting. They devote greater attention to the development of the initiative of workers. There has been an appreciable increase in the personnel demand on party and economic workers. Managers have begun to give an account of themselves more frequently before party organizations and labor collectives.

To attain these changes, it was necessary both to restructure some forms of party work and to fill them with new content.

Take, let us say, the party meetings. Previously, the enumeration of achievements, at times purely symbolic ones, occupied a great deal of space, as a rule, in the reports presented at them. Only somewhere at the end it was said: We have some shortcomings, which will have to be eliminated. Now there is increasingly less complacency and idle talk in the reports and especially in the speeches at the party meetings. Because of this their mood also has become different--not lulling to sleep, but spurring on. The notices of party meetings have also become different. Before, the names of managers appeared in them only after extraordinary happenings, but now their reports to party organizations have become a customary phenomenon.

And let us compare the decisions being adopted at the meetings. Only recently they recalled either a declaration of unjustified promises, or a report on ephemeral successes. Now these documents are becoming shorter and more concrete. They more clearly designate tasks, the terms of their fulfillment, and those responsible for their execution. You take such a document, and it is at once evident what needs to be done, whom to hold responsible, and whom to support.

If you previously took a party reference for a worker being promoted to a higher post, you were amazed--what an ideal comrade they selected: Neither blunders, nor flaws. Now we simply do not accept such polished documents.

The party committees have begun to assess the work of this or that manager in a different manner. Previously, to begin with, they looked more at what he had achieved, now without fail they turn attention to what he has not done. If previously an explanation like "my work is no worse than that of others" could soften the punishment, now it can only accelerate, as they say, the practical conclusions.

And what kind of a manager is it who works like everyone. Today this is obviously little. If you took it upon yourself to be in charge, then you should work more and better than the others. You see, for success the authority of a position is insufficient. Personal authority is needed. Example is needed. The example of a real leader. We are making these requirements in equal measure increasingly strictly of both economic and party workers.

The selection of such managers naturally compelled us to expand the limits of the usual range of workers from which we drew the reserve of cadres. This helped us find at the local level quite a few sensible young specialists, capable of captivating people, inspiring them with faith in good changes, and overcoming the hitches even of collectives that are lagging behind. Such tasks were fully within the capabilities of the new directors of the Usma Drain Pipe Plant, the Brotsenskiy Cement-Slate Combine, and the Rezna and Lubezeré sovkhoses G. Naunchikas, Yu. Reysons, G. Klindzhans, Ya. Strauyays, and other communists.

After the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, quite a lot of new things, both in terms of form and in terms of content, appeared in the work of the party committees of the republic. For example, the Riga Party Gorkom held an out-of-town plenum in the Riga Electric Machine Building Plant Production Association, at which a thorough analysis of the style and methods of work of E. Kikas,

director general and party member, in the conditions of reorganization was undertaken. On the initiative of the Daugavpilsskiy Gorkom, at a number of enterprises the appointment not only of leaders of an average link, but also directors have begun to be preceded by their election at workers' meetings. In plants in Riga, Rezekne, and Yurmaly, back-up men (dublery) have appeared at the side of many managers. In the decisions of a number of raykoms, one can now encounter the following formulation: "Punished for passivity".

There are changes in the work of the Buro, the Secretariat, and the apparatus of the Latvian CP Central Committee. Thus, we have held an out-of-town Buro session in Rezekne, we have analyzed on the spot how the reorganization in this party gorkom is progressing. I will say at once: At first, such a proposal called forth some arguments in the apparatus. They said that there is no special reason to deviate from the traditional form of the session and travel almost 300 kilometers. They said, let us, as usual, charge a qualified commission with the audit of the work of the gorkom and the primary party organizations. It will analyze the state of affairs and report to the Buro. Others, and they were in the majority, took the view that it is useful for the Buro members simultaneously to be in the labor collectives, to talk with ordinary toilers, to help them with word and deed, to feel the spirit of the changes, and to compare their conclusions.

We decided to go--and we do not regret it. After getting acquainted with the work of the primary organizations directly in the provinces, the discussion in the Buro became more relevant and more pointed. The decision also became businesslike and concrete.

After the Buro [session], the Rezekne communists and the city's toilers adopted more stepped-up plans for the five-year-plan than they had outlined earlier. During the first 6 months, they attained one of the highest rates of labor productivity growth in the republic. At the gorkom buro sessions there was a threefold reduction in the number of questions being reviewed. The flow of paper to the party organizations has substantially diminished. The workers of the apparatus have begun to turn up in the primary party organizations much more frequently. Not only to be there, but to help them. The gorkom has renewed the reserve of its cadres and has, more attentively than previously, examined how the soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs of the city go about forming it. But this is only the beginning of the positive changes in the work of the party gorkom. It still has a great deal of work ahead of it to bring about a radical restructuring of its activity.

At another Central Committee Buro session we discussed how the restructuring is progressing on the scale of an entire industry. Our choice fell on the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry. A number of its enterprises have for a long time destroyed the rhythm of the republic's construction conveyer. And again, apart from the commission, members of the Buro have been in all enterprises of the industry, talked things over with workers, and tried to investigate on the spot the reasons for the low tempo of the reorganization. They invited the USSR minister of the construction materials industry, S. Voenushkin, the managers and secretaries of the primary party organizations of the enterprises of the industry to a session of the Buro.

The discussion at this expanded Buro session was frank, but the majority of the workers that were invited left it in an elated mood. Their attitude was very correctly expressed by one of the oldest directors, A. Parygin. He correctly noted: "Once the Central Committee takes us seriously in hand, things without fail will go better." And you cannot but justify this confidence of people.

The preparation of such sessions and the trips out of town, quite naturally, have begun to require more time of the secretaries and other members of the Buro. This has impelled us to approach the formation of the agenda much more strictly, to reduce the number of questions that are subject to solution in the Buros and the secretariats, and to bring only the most important problems for their examination. But we have also not turned our backs on current questions and have turned them over for examination to sections and secretaries. The solution of problems having to do with basic production problems have begun to be entrusted to the Council of Ministers and the Trade Union Council.

Now questions of intra-party life have begun to figure much more frequently in the agenda of the sessions. Recently alone we have mapped out measures for the development of criticism and self-criticism, the expansion of publicity, the improvement of the style and methods of party work, and have heard reports from a number of Central Committee members, farm and department managers. Reports by chiefs of departments of our Central Committee have also appeared on the agenda. There has also been an increase in the number of questions examined by way of control over the implementation of previously adopted decisions. The very system of control has also been improved. Now many decrees, as a rule, include an appendix containing a concrete plan of measures for their implementation. There are more frequent audits of what has been done. Of course, we understand that we are at the beginning of the reorganization of our work.

The Latvian CP Central Committee, the raykoms and gorkoms have begun to give special attention to the support of good initiative coming from the local level. By a special decree we have given approval to the experiment of the Daugavpilsskiy Driving Chain Plant in regard to the introduction of the collective guarantee of labor and social discipline and have recommended it for wide dissemination. The creators of the first agroindustrial firms in the republic and the members of the Riga Komsomol, who organized a residential complex for young people, not at new construction projects, but at projects being repaired, have received dependable support in the Central Committee.

We are trying to transfer the center of our party work to the labor collectives and to the primary organizations. We ourselves are more frequently in the provinces, and we require the same of the gorkom and raykom workers. No information, not even the most detailed information, can replace live contact with people. During such meetings, you not only feel their mood more acutely, but you also notice more the shortcomings and unresolved problems. I am judging by my own experience, for from every trip to the rayons I bring back a notebook in which are written down two-three dozen large and small problems--problems which the meetings with people helped me to note. They sincerely desire for the reorganization to proceed more quickly and for it to transform their labor collectives as well.

In the course of the reorganization, not only the political, but also the labor activeness of the masses is growing. In a quite natural way, this accelerates

the rates of development of the republic's national economy. Thanks to the strengthening of discipline and order and the development of initiative of the workers, labor productivity in the first 6 months in industry increased by 4.9 percent. And in a number of enterprises, this indicator is one and a half to two times greater. Still higher are the rates of work among the railwaymen, who beginning with the current year are actively introducing the experience of their Belorussian colleagues in their work. There has been an increase of almost 9 percent in the volume of work completed by the Ministry of Construction. After a long interval, it for the first time not only secured an increase, but also fulfilled the basic plan tasks. There has been a significant increase in the sale of milk and meat to the state.

These improvements, of course, make us happy, but they do not provide any basis for complacency. You see, we know very well that our neighbors, for example, Lithuania and Belorussia, have attained more in practically the same conditions. And if we want to be completely candid, we ourselves, at the beginning of the year, after the first quarter, expected more.

During a thorough analysis of the results of the first 6 months, it became clear that a number of labor collectives did not even reach the tempo guaranteeing the unconditional fulfillment of the annual plans. Every tenth enterprise failed to cope with their obligations with respect to deliveries. The Tukumskiy and Bauskiy rayons decreased the sale of cattle and poultry by comparison with the same period of the past year. The procurement of feeds took an unsatisfactory turn. For this inefficiency and swing we were justly subjected to criticism at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat.

In a word, up to now our efforts in regard to a radical reorganization of party work have not yet produced the desired effect. The speech of comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the meeting of the aktiv of the Khabarovsk Kray Party Organization points us precisely in the direction of such a self-critical assessment and businesslike analysis of what has been done.

Above all, evidently, it must be acknowledged that not all managers and labor collectives are sufficiently prepared for the changes that the reorganization has introduced into their life. For example, it granted greater independence to kolkhozes and sovkhoses and gave them the right to decide for themselves in what sequence to solve their farm affairs, for example, during the procurement of feeds. The chairmen of the Uzvara, Pilskalns, and Maliyena kolkhozes, G. Zamirovskiy, V. Skopans, and Ya. Laksis, the director of the Uzhava Sovkhoz, A. Kreychmanis, and the managers of other farms, who were used to instructions from above, simply lost their heads and, by the time they had figured out what to do, had lost a lot of valuable time. The party raykoms, the Central Committee departments, and our secretariat as well, proved to be unequal to this situation. We also were late in correcting those that were lagging behind.

G. Iskrov, M. Rozhanskiy, and E. Napakh, the managers of the Riga Non-Ferrous Castings and Spetsstalkonstruktziya [Special Steel Construction] plants and the Yurmala Tekhnoinform [not further identified] Factory, did not pass the examination in preparedness for the reorganization. They had an extremely primitive understanding of the requirements of the reorganization. Once the plans are fulfilled, they decided, things are going well, and there is no reason for concern. And they did not even think about the fact that the growth rates in their

enterprises are far from the requirements of the 27th Party Congress. When you call their attention to this discrepancy, they, after the old manner, without special remorse, complain about so-called objective reasons or about their branch ministry. "It," they say, "sent out such plans to us, and we have got nothing to do with it." Unfortunately, such a compromising position is at times also shared by the secretaries of party organizations. It is really extremely difficult for economic workers and secretaries of party organizations to get rid of the weight of the old habits and to develop initiative in the revision of the tasks in the direction of their increase.

We are no less alarmed by the workers of the Riga Diesel Construction Plant, the Liyepayskiy Construction Materials and Designs Combine, the Yelgafskiy RAF [not further identified] Microbus Plant, and other enterprises that are lagging behind. In their opinion it appears that the reorganization is not a means of acceleration, but some kind of fashionable campaign. We must remind them that they are not reorganizing themselves, but are adding on. And some of them must be punished. We are especially strict with those managers who are merely giving the appearance that they are changing their style of work. You see, in this case the undertaking is not set going, and people lose their faith in the force of the reorganization.

In the Liyepayskiy Linoleum Plant, the Kuprava Drain-Pipe Plant, and the Vent-spills Koks Plant, it is also perceptible that the new trend has not yet reached the working places and the broad masses. The party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations have not been able here to explain clearly to people that they and the entire enterprise are required to do their part for the acceleration of the work pace, they have not been able to adjust the undertaking properly. Not an inconsiderable share of the responsibility for this falls on those party workers who undertake the analysis of what has been done on the basis of papers in the study of the secretary of the party committee.

Recently I asked communists of one of the shops of the Ekabpilsskoye Production Association for Construction Materials and Designs whether raykom workers are present among them.

"They are present in the association," they replied, without hesitating.

"And about what did you talk with them the last time? Did you ask for advice, for assistance?"

"Then they do not come to us into the shop. And we have enough problems."

Here, as they say, commentary is not necessary.

Unfortunately, an armchair approach to the solution of problems has not yet been eliminated by a number of workers of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the ministries of the republic. They arrive, sit down in the studies, talk a little, argue a little with the managers, and at times even work out correct measures. But here is the trouble--they forget to consult with those who will have to implement what has been outlined. But find them another hour or so for a meeting with workers and engineering and technical workers, and look, things would go faster.

Not only armchair methods for the solution of problems are tenacious in the party committees, but also practical approaches to their solution. This is especially perceptible in the work of the industrial departments of the gorkoms and raykoms. You look at some decree prepared by them, and you think, was it really not the ispolkom which prepared it, or an economic manager. For the sake of fairness, it is worthwhile to note that the inclination toward technocratic methods also creeps into the drafts of decrees prepared by the Central Committee. We must return for revision and again recall that we are called upon, not to replace soviet and economic organs, but to direct their work.

Recurrences of complacency and the habit of hoping for "the off-chance" still make themselves felt. Only in this way can one assess what happened at the well-known RAF Microbus Plant. Once having earned the Emblem of Quality for this machine, which enjoyed great popularity in the country, they did very little here to secure the further increase in the technical level of production and the elimination of the shortcomings brought to light during the certification. They say, why be concerned--they will buy the bus like hot-cakes, and we will eliminate the imperfections in time. This complacency cost both the collective and the republic dearly. During the next audit, the Emblem of Quality was taken away from the machine, and a special regime for the acceptance of production was introduced in the plant.

Unfortunately, for a long time the party committee of the plant, the Yelgavskiy Gorkom, and their secretaries N. Azmyatin and I. Krastinsh, looked through their fingers at this complacency. They knew that at the plant they were slow in implementing the prescriptions of the State Committee for Standards, but they did not demand, with all strictness, a party-minded approach to the increase of the quality of production from the managers of the enterprise. Had they only done this half a year earlier, and there would not have been an annoying stoppage. You see, the collective was able to eliminate many shortcomings in 2 months after the session of the Central Committee Buro--shortcomings which previously it was unable to overcome in years.

How can we here not recall the instruction of the 27th CPSU Congress: "It is time to cease practicing misplaced tact where exactingness, honesty and party conscience should be manifested." We need them especially today, when the reorganization is assuming increasingly great scope, when the tasks are becoming more difficult than yesterday.

In discussing the materials of the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the communists of the republic quite reasonably raised the question about the fact that it is necessary to consider the increase of production by 18.2 percent for the five-year-plan a minimal task. The republic's CP Central Committee constantly reminds us of the fact that we need to attain more, for only with such an approach can we fulfill the task advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress --to double the production potential by the year 2000 and to bring the technical level of production up to the best domestic and foreign models.

Already during the 12th Five-Year-Plan we will have to carry out almost one-third of the program in regard to the provision of every family with a separate apartment or house and to fully satisfy the population's need for kindergartens. There will have to be an almost 1.5-fold increase in grain output, we will have

to increase the average milk yield by 600 kilograms and bring it up to 4,000 kilograms per cow. And how much effort will be required to increase the output of consumer goods and everyday services?

You do not call these, as well as other tasks approved by a session of the republic's Supreme Soviet, easy tasks. Their solution requires still better work from the ministries and departments, from the labor collectives and party organizations. This is why we tell the communists that they should not to any extent be set at ease by the comprehensive and goal-oriented programs, in which ways of achieving the set boundaries are outlined, by the decrees that have already been adopted to improve party and economic work.

We may as well confess, a year or two ago, there were quite a few plans and programs, striking slogans and appeals in our republic. But a number of them simply remained only on paper. Why? I asked myself that question repeatedly. I put the question and again came to the conclusion that frequently a very good initiative is not fortified with concrete organizational work of both economic organs and party organizations. One important campaign was followed by another, no less important campaign, but many labor collectives were marking time. And often good wishes brought to nought the gap between word and deed.

To avoid similar mistakes of the past, we today require still more strictly, not positive statements, but practical actions and better work from every communist. For only they can move the reorganization of our life ahead. And those whose words differ from their deeds will be held responsible in all strictness. Recently the directors of the Riga Electric Machine Building Plant and Kommutator [Commutator] production associations, E. Kikas and A. Gubenko, could become convinced of this. Even in mid-June they made assurances that their collectives will complete the six month honorably, but they did little for this. The month ended, and it turned out that these enterprises are greatly indebted to associated industries. The obeshchalkiny [people inclined to make promises without worrying about keeping them] had to be punished. Punished for lack of responsibility. For no one is permitted to replace organizational work with phrase-mongering and a talking-shop.

Reprimand, dismissal--these, as it is, are effective means of increasing responsibility for the entrusted work, but all the same they are extreme means. In my view, in the struggle for the acceleration of reorganization, too, it is much more correct not to bring matters to exceptional measures, but to devote more attention to the selection, placing and training of personnel. You see, many managers are bad not in and of themselves, but because they did not occupy the right position, but took on a burden which is clearly beyond their competence. What do you do--it is characteristic of people at times to overestimate both their own potentialities and those of others. But then such mistakes are simply impermissible for the party committees which select and place cadres. They, indeed, manage very dearly for the national economy and people.

Can such mistakes be avoided? I believe they can. But, true, for this, one has to know people still better, believe them and help them in good time. One has to have, not a "paper" reserve, but a full-blooded reserve, one has to train it persistently and promote managers not in secret, but with the maximum publicity. Quite a lot has already been done in the republic to this end, but

still more will have to be done. And for a beginning, evidently, we must reduce the number of posts included in the nomenklatura of the Central Committee. And it now includes a good 3,000 persons. Just try and reach everybody.

A serious reorganization will be carried out in the system of the selection and training of the personnel reserve. We do not have the right to wait, when promising organizers will appear on our horizon, but we must search for them. And we must begin the search already in the institutes and tekhnikums, we must train our young people for the difficult and responsible work of manager. But for the time being, we have noted all young specialists, have created out of them groups for accelerated further training, are involving them more broadly in Komsomol and party work, and are checking them, so to speak, in reality.

In the future, too, we will devote special attention to the dissemination of the experience of the Kommunator Production Association, which was approved by the Latvian CP Central Committee. At this enterprise, for a number of years already, the appointment of brigade leaders, foremen, shift and shop foremen, as a rule, has been preceded by their election by collectives of one kind or another. It seems that the time has come to make use of this method not only in enterprises, but also in institutions, and to expand the list of workers being elected.

In soberly assessing the difficulty of the tasks that will have to be solved, we increasingly clearly realize that success will in many respects depend on how we are able to put into the service of the five-year-plan the human factor, develop the labor activeness of the masses, arouse the initiative of the workers and their conscience. For this, we will have to achieve that at every work place people feel that the reorganization is moving ahead in their own collective as well, that their managers are trying and wish to work in the new way.

And this means that still greater attention will have to be devoted to the development of democratic principles in management, to the expansion of publicity in the work of administration and of public organizations. These measures do not require special expenditures, but on the other hand have a very beneficial effect on the moral-psychological climate. We put the task before the party organizations as follows: To achieve that by the end of the year every manager, irrespective of rank, report to his collective and to the party organization concerning what contribution he is making to the acceleration of the reorganization.

The question may arise: Was it worthwhile to set such a task, the fulfillment of such an obligation being already provided for by the Law on Labor Collectives? It was. You see, up to now many managers, making use of all sorts of plausible excuses, avoided such reports. And what is more, the secretaries of the party organizations, for example, of the Riga Bread Combine No 5, the Yelgavskiy Rayselkhoztekhnika [Rayon Agricultural Equipment Association], and the Valmiyerskiy Furniture Combine, V. Ivanova, A. Stokmanis, and A. Reybens, and a number of other enterprises, got used to such a situation. Their indecision at times goes so far that they ask: "Perhaps there is no point in hurrying the director, otherwise he will be offended."

It must again and again be explained that the report of the manager is not an

end in itself, but one of the means of developing democratism. And it helps people not only to strengthen control from below, but to better realize their responsibility for the affairs of the enterprise.

Plans call for doing a great deal also so that every toiler knows by what the administration and the social organizations are guided in the distribution of bonuses, apartments, automobiles, travel authorizations to holiday homes and sanatoria. And not only knows, but actively participates in the solution of these questions.

But the main thing about which the party organizations will have to be concerned is the support of every, even the smallest, initiative from below. You see, now it is so important not to cool good impulses, not let the collectives turn to the old well-worn rut of complacency and satisfaction with what has been achieved. This is why we are teaching the party raykoms to transfer the center of their work to the primary organizations. We are teaching them not to drag people into their studies, but to go to them, not only to give advice, but to give them concrete assistance, to achieve that, after every arrival of a party worker, changes are felt in the collective.

We are teaching them to help, but not to be a guardian. For nothing weakens people as much as tutelage, on which germinate the seeds of parasitism. And a long battle with it still lies ahead of us. Even today, labor collectives are not the exception where they like to say: "Give us funds, limits and means, and we will then show you what we are capable of doing." That sort of thing one can frequently hear, for example, at the Latviya Sewing Production Association, the Rezeknenskiy Milking Machine Plant, the Rigaselmash [Riga Plant for Agricultural Machine Building], and other enterprises. But if these means and limits do not exist? What then--be idle and wait impatiently for the center to come through? No, with such a parasitic approach to the solution of problems we did not agree and will not agree. We simply do not have the right. This is why the Central Committee took the development of subsidiary farms, the [farmers'] production of their own feeds, and construction using an organization's own resources under special control. In these spheres we have considerable reserves, and we are doing our best to see to it that they serve the acceleration well.

No less effort will be given to the struggle with the lovers of gross indicators, with those workers who, in the pursuit of quantity, forget about quality. We have set ourselves the goal of achieving that in every collective, at every work place, honor and glory, wages and bonuses depend, above all, on the quality of the output produced and on the quality of labor. The comprehensive republic program "Quality-90", which was discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress, the measures for its ideological safeguarding, and the improvement of socialist competition are subordinated to the solution of this task in our republic. Its motto "For High Quality of Labor at Every Work Place" reminds us that we must attain not simply a better quality of production, but of all of our work. But this task is not only a technical, but also a political one. And it must be solved by following the party line, through persistence and adherence to principles.

In increasing exactingness toward all workers, from worker to minister, and

their responsibility for the quality of work, we are trying to manifest still greater concern for the improvement of their working and living conditions. A broad range of measures, which will make it possible to solve social questions much more quickly than in the past five-year-plan, has been outlined.

People are especially responsive to trust and to a good word. We constantly remind party workers and economic managers about this: Giving someone a dressing down is not difficult. But what is the use. It is much more useful to help a worker to understand the mistakes he has allowed to occur, to outline ways of correcting them, to believe in his strength. And if he really does not want to reform, then one can and must hold him responsible with all strictness.

It is no less important to get people materially interested in the increase of labor efficiency. We must help the economic planners to create the kind of economic mechanism that would arouse every toiler to work better today than yesterday. Sometimes it is not at all difficult to do this. What in the world, let us say, did they not do in the Priyekule Sovkhoz to improve the work of feed procurers during the night shift. They carried on campaigns, they induced fear, they intensified control, and things went neither good or bad. It took an increase in wages for the night hours, when people were found and both the desire for, and the rates of, feed procurement increased. An innovation? Undoubtedly. To be sure, a small one, but a reorganization. But, you see, even such small innovations accelerate the big reorganization.

The initiative of the workers is in the closest manner connected with the initiative of the party committees and organizations. And, as was noted at the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, if we want to get more from people, then we must ourselves reorganize more quickly and set the tone for the reorganization. And a great deal in our apparatus still has to be reorganized. Some comrades are too dominated by inertia, fear of responsibility, and obsolete stereotypes.

If you just try to raise a question or somehow to approach the solution of a problem in a different way, you already hear the cautious whisper: "But previously we did not do this like this." I am not arguing, perhaps earlier this was the optimal variant. But now? Time demands the courage that we reject obsolete canons that bring no gain.

Here, let us say, a long time ago it became the custom that the republic's CP Central Committee made recommendations to the gorkoms and raykoms in regard to a number of questions, where to discuss them--in the Buro, at the meeting of activists, or at the plenum. The committees, in their turn, dictated to the primary organizations what to do and how to do it. But why not grant the committees and the primary organizations greater independence in the solution of these and other questions? Then, you see, the initiatives from below will be greater.

The reorganization induces us to reexamine also our views on the assessment of the businesslike qualities of party workers. Did we not get too carried away by the development in their actions of "accuracy and efficient execution"? They, no doubt, are necessary. But today, initiative, the desire and ability to take responsibility upon oneself and to generate new productive ideas are still more

important. And what kind of a reorganization is it without them? Not a step forward, but a repetition of what has already been traversed.

We must learn to utilize and assess criticism and self-criticism in a different way. Is this really business when a manager or party worker perceives any critical remark as a vote of no-confidence, is offended, and at times offers his resignation or demands the punishment of a bold spirit? But, you see, criticism is not the last bell before the dismissal of a person from work, but above all a means for the formation of responsibility in him and a comradely reminder about uncorrected errors. And it is applied, not to hurt, but to heal people of conceit, complacency, and self-satisfaction.

I am not revealing a special secret if I note that we do not have a shortage of criticism going from the top to the bottom. Things are much worse with the reverse flow. This is already not a flow, but streamlets of sugared water. If they contain sharp remarks, they are a great rarity. But basically they talk about the fact that some department of something fails to complete its work. And the names of the culprits are so hushed up that even the most meticulous inspectors find them only with difficulty.

Recently, it is true, changes for the better have been noted. I am judging by the republic's CP Central Committee Plenum held not long ago. At it not only ministers, but also workers of Central Committee departments had to blush for blunders and omissions. I listened to this criticism and, I admit, I was glad. Naturally, not because of the fact that in our work, too, there are shortcomings, but because of the fact that communists are becoming bolder and are more penetrated by the spirit of reorganization. Even if for the time being there were not so many remarks. In time there will be more. And every one of them will help to find more quickly the correct solution of the painful problems. And this means that the reorganization will also move ahead more quickly.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LISSR CP CC BURO CRITICIZES LOCAL PARTY BODIES, PRESS AGENCY

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 27 Aug 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "In the LiSSR CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At its regular session, the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Buro considered the issue of reorganization of the style and methods of work of the Prenayskiy party raykom in light of 27th CPSU Congress requirements. The buro noted that the Prenayskiy party raykom, its buro and primary party organizations are slow to implement reforms in the spirit of congress decisions and requirements of CPSU Central Committee plenums and they have not yet brought about essential change in the style and methods of their work. The party raykom does not evaluate the state of affairs in the rayon critically enough; it condones lagging in several sectors of economic and cultural building; it hasn't abandoned completely obsolete management methods; and insufficiently strengthens cadre responsibility for fulfilling tasks faced by workers' collectives.

Work to increase agricultural crops and improve soil fertility and quality of land reclamation is being implemented unsatisfactorily in the rayon. In comparison with the 10th Five-Year Plan, production and sales to the state of meat and milk and production of grain and vegetables declined during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Appropriate measures to strengthen the fodder base for agriculture have not been taken. The necessary motivation for introducing achievements of science and technology and leading production experience, as well as intensive technologies for cultivating agricultural crops does not exist. Stock breeding operations are poorly set up in the rayon.

There are derelictions in work on further development of social and cultural spheres of workers' lives.

The party raykom and rayon party organization are not exerting active influence on improving the work and enhancing the role of local soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and people's control organs; they enlist their services for solution of urgent problems ineffectively; they haven't striven to promote development of workers' creative activism in every way possible.

The rayon party organization does not fully utilize existing opportunities for intensifying mass political work. The fact that party propaganda and agitation and political education work are out of touch with current problems in the life and activity of collectives has not been overcome. There is unfinished work in the organization of political and economic education.

The Central Committee Buro demanded that the Prenayskiy raykom of the Lithuanian Communist Party eliminate without delay noted shortcomings, implement necessary practical measures for reorganizing and improving the style, form and methods of their work, and reinforce organizational, political and educational work to mobilize communists and all rayon workers for successful fulfillment of tasks which they face.

Organization of political and economic education of the republic's workers in the 1986-87 school year was discussed at the session. The Central Committee Buro obligated the Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department and Lithuanian CP gorkoms and raykoms to provide timely preparation for the 1986-87 school year and its conduct on a high organizational, ideological and theoretical level, as well as to subordinate all modes of education to the study of the problems of acceleration of social and economic development of the country. They are obligated to organize the education process so that it is conducted in a vital and topical manner and fully takes into account the work and social activity of those attending the lectures, their level of education and social experience. The adoption of innovative approaches worked out by the party should take place in a businesslike and creative atmosphere based on a concerned exchange of opinions on all of life's real issues.

It is recommended that party gorkoms and raykoms, as well as primary party organizations base their choice of training modes more fully on the peculiarities of the collectives and the nature of workers' activity.

Party organizations and propagandists should coordinate this education effort closely with the practical solution of tasks put forward by the 27th Congress, the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Lithuanian CP 19th Congress, with implementation of yearly plans and obligations and with the struggle to raise labor productivity and output quality and to introduce new management methods. They should consider this the highest criterion of the education effort which is called upon to arouse workers' political activism and to promote a more profound understanding by workers of their rights and their responsibility for the solution of today's urgent problems.

The Central Committee Buro examined and discussed measures for future improvement of work with cadres of ELTA, the Lithuanian Telegraph Agency under the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers. Along with definite positive results of this collective's activity, a number of significant shortcomings in work with cadres have been noted. An efficient system exists in the collective for training, selecting and educating the labor force and for creating a reliable cadre reserve. Training of creative workers is inefficiently set up and the ELTA associates' apprenticeship at TASS is utilized ineffectively, as is that of correspondents from outlying districts in the apparatus of the republic agency.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee Buro demanded that the staff and the primary party organization of ELTA take effective measures to eliminate shortcomings and to radically change the approach to cadre work in light of decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th Lithuanian CP Congress. They should also affirm principles of genuine collectivism in the resolution of these issues, develop a complex program for selection, placement and education of cadres and complete the creation of reliable labor force reserves in the shortest time possible.

The buro considers shedding light on the activity of the party, soviet and economic organs in this process of reorganization as the basic task of the ELTA staff, the party organization, the heads of the editorial staffs and departments.

Results of socialist competition among workers in the agroindustrial complex to successfully winter cattle and expand production and purchase of live-stock products during winter 1985-86 were examined at the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Buro session. The Lithuanian CP Central Committee, Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, Lithuanian Republic Trade Union Council and the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee adopted a joint resolution on this issue.

A number of issues connected with the republic's social and political life were also discussed.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH SERVICE ESTABLISHED IN ROVNO

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by S. Bernatskiy, deputy chairman, City Soviet of People's Deputies Ispolkom: "Your Opinion, Citizen? New Ispolkom Service Addresses Rovno Residents"]

[Text] Today in Rovno you may hear the following: if you want to participate in governing the city, call 054 and tell them what proposals, remarks or advice you consider necessary.

Let us see what matters the city residents come to discuss in their meetings with ispolkom authorities and deputies. Generally these are concerns and problems which affect them personally and which require investigation and correction. But what about those who at the given moment are not bothered by any personal "mundane thorn in their side," but have something to say about shortcomings at their enterprise, store, market, dressmaking studio, or anywhere else? Not everyone can find the time to make the rounds of the departments and deputies, or to compile letters. This means that much valuable information and many proposals do not reach us.

This is why we have reached out to all residents, unafraid that they might increase our work load by their appeals. No special expenditures were needed. We set up a phone line with a short number and hooked up a tape recorder to it. We announced this in the local paper. And, can you imagine, we didn't have to wait long for the phone to ring. As the number of calls increased, we began to understand that we cannot limit ourselves merely to passing on statements, requests and wishes to the departments where they must be acted upon immediately or considered for the future.

Further democratization of government is impossible without a subjective study of public opinion. Therefore we established the order: whatever the telephone message concerned, its content was entered on a card. Thus, the initial material began to accumulate for systematic information processing. It allows us to work out more specific recommendations for the socio-economic development of the city and its territorial system of managing work quality.

You may ask: who is involved in such a painstaking task? A public opinion service has been created within the ispolkom. This service has two staff units (although it needs four or five). It has been patterned from the ispolkom

apparatus. The service has established contacts with the Scientific-Research Institute for Integrated Sociological Studies at Leningrad State University.

The City Public Opinion Service (GSOM) already has over 2 years of work experience which allows us to say that it is earning its keep. Around 10,000 residents have made use of its telephone line. And here is the curious thing. Only one-fourth of the appeals concerned strictly personal matters. Seventy-five percent of the callers made suggestions, gave advice, or expressed their remarks regarding shortcomings which should be corrected. After analysis, up to 200 proposals and recommendations had been "crystallized", which the public opinion service passed on to the ispolkom. Many of these have already been implemented.

For example, one of the bus routes has been extended, and more vehicles use it than before. Almost 20 additional pedestrian crossings have appeared at the busiest sections of some streets. The work regimen of certain service enterprises has been changed. Service telephones have been installed. One was installed at the railroad station, allowing passengers to get information on train arrivals and departures. Another was equipped specially for children who want to hear a story.

We must admit that somehow we overlooked the fact that the number of personal use automobiles has increased significantly in the city. The people park them in their yards, near driveways, and under windows. Having created an evident convenience for themselves, the owners of these automobiles invoke the wrath of their neighbors. The public opinion service tape recorder took down the signals of this problem. It became clear: additional paid parking areas must be built. Another one will be added to those already in existence. It is currently in the planning stages.

Or here is another example which shows us what public opinion may give if it is active. Motor vehicles--automobiles and trucks--are a component part of the city's interior. It is no accident that they are painted different colors. But how dreary a car looks when it is covered with dust and mud. Where can it be washed? The city residents have found the answer. They suggested using the facilities of local motor pool car washes, which stand idle on Saturdays and Sundays. They figured: the passage capacity is sufficient. If this possibility were used, then the city budget would receive up to a million rubles of additional income from washing cars as a consumer service.

Gradually the city public opinion service is becoming a sort of compass whose arrow indicates the "gaps" in the life of the oblast center. The service has given recommendations for filling these gaps. Specifically, there are already plans for opening a "one picture museum," a technical bookstore, and a "Do-it-Yourself" shop. There are also a number of recommendations on improving the quality of services and organizing the leisure time of cafe patrons, on utilizing nontraditional buildings and open squares for concerts, etc.

We cannot say that everything proposed by the citizens can be implemented right away. One may require the "conjunction" of several institutions or organizations. Another may require funds, and a third--a plan and materials. There are also some disappointing failures. We do something that is needed, but it

soon grows feeble because the executors did not inform everyone of the innovation, and we in turn forgot to implement control over them. We will try not to let this happen again.

Let us not think, however that, having become the possessors of a public opinion service, we have departed from the traditional forms of communicating with the public--reports by ispolkom workers and deputies in their districts. At the same time, we cannot overlook the fact that this service is becoming the helper of Soviet permanent commissions and deputies groups at enterprises. A number of sociological studies in communal management and trade have been conducted at their request.

But it is not enough to engage merely in gathering, analyzing and generalizing information, and on this basis submitting recommendations to the governing organs. The task of the city public opinion service also includes the organization of target studies. Such studies, for example, as the ones which have already been conducted "Svyaz" [communications] and "Transport". They brought to light shortcomings which we would not have known about by any other means. The service has one other responsibility--to inform residents on what has been done or what will be done in regard to their proposals and comments. For this purpose, we will be issuing a quarterly bulletin.

The role and responsibility of the Soviets for accelerating socio-economic development must continue to increase. This requirement was recently presented in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. One section of it is devoted to the development of democratic principles in government. This gives us reason to express what we believe to be an important consideration.

Having at our disposal the public opinion service and its studies, we come to the conclusion that part of the problems stems from the ossified structure of the ispolkom apparatus aimed at sectorial management. Yet it is specifically at the junctures of the sectors that all sorts of non-correspondences and disagreements in solving problems arise. Now we have the opportunity to rid ourselves of such problems. The right has been granted to ratify the structure and staff of the ispolkom apparatus based on the established wage fund. Here we should make use of the recommendation of science regarding integrated-target methods of management. In other words, when the interests of a matter so require, we must create a group of workers taken from associated sectors for the entire time it takes them to bring the task placed before them to its end result. Such structural formations designed for a specific problem are self justified.

Having the public opinion service which is still not customary to others, our Soviet's ispolkom has found in the face of the Rovno residents benevolent and interested helpers eager to actively participate in government. We view the development of such democratic endeavors as our continued concern.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PARTY NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN CADRE POLICIES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 6 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word lead editorial criticizing the selection of cadres. "As noted at the 31st Congress of republic communists and in a number of decrees passed by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee after the congress, shortcomings in the selection, placement, and training of cadres have still not been completely eradicated. Certain raykoms and gorkoms, primary party organizations, as well as some ministries and chief administrations have not been approaching this question at the high level demanded by the party. Thus, instances wherein people who are unprepared, people whose backgrounds have not been investigated and whose spiritual-moral qualities have not been established have received appointments have occurred." It is added that 86 percent of the Barda Rayon kolkhoz chairmen have been replaced in the last 5 years, and 63.6 percent of the Mardakert Rayon enterprise in the last 3 years.

HASTY DECISIONS ON PARTY MEMBERSHIP CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 17 July 1986 carries on page 2 a 1200-word article by D. Huseynova, party committee secretary at the Baku Fahlası sovkhos in Jalilabad Rayon, on the importance of conducting good background investigations on those proposed for party membership. "One must use the help of party groups and consider their opinions in the work of improving the quality of those accepted into the party. Very often candidates for party membership are not scrutinized thoroughly from the beginning. There are instances when two or three people are accepted into the party at one meeting. In such cases no time is found to think about and pass judgment on any of them."

BAKU GORKOM WARNS AGAINST COMPLACENCY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 29 July 1986 carries on page 2 a 900-word Azerinform report on a plenum of the Baku Gorkom at which economic results attained in the first 6 months of the year were discussed. Noting that these results were generally good, the report adds that "plenum participants turned their attention to shortcomings and demonstrated that the good results attained in the first months of the year have created an atmosphere of carelessness and complacency in some party committees and among some enterprise leaders. As a result, semiannual quotas have not been met in Lenin and Nasimi Rayons and a number of industrial institutions. Instances in which plans have been amended and reduced have increased."

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

VLADIMIR TSVETOV ON REFORMING INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISM

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 13 Aug 86 p 13

[Article by Vladimir Tsvetov, under rubric "International Life": "Getting Away from Stereotypes"]

[Text The reorganization is something that everyone is thinking of -- the workers and ministers, scientists and engineers, and, obviously, writers and journalists. Actually, when the party calls for publicity, firm adherence to principles, and truth, that call also pertains in full measure to the mass information media. Today, by publishing the polemical remarks of political commentator of Central Television and All-Union Radio Vladimir Tsvetov, we propose conducting a discussion concerning the shortcomings and difficulties in the work of journalists specializing in international affairs, and concerning the ways to improve international journalism.

"In the information work of Soviet Television, nothing has changed," I was told reproachfully by the Moscow correspondent of a certain Japanese television company, who explained: It's still the same news "about tractors."

"That's not true. A lot has changed," I replied. "I used to learn from the television news that absolutely all our tractors are of the highest quality, that they were used to plow and to bring in the harvest by the best agrotechnical deadlines, but I could not answer the question of why, if that were the case, we were buying grain from overseas. Now it is obvious to me from the television news who is producing poor tractors and where, even with the aid of good tractors, people do not know how to bring in the harvest quickly and without losses. And the fact that the entire country knows about this inefficient work forces them to correct the shortcomings more quickly than the reprimands and scoldings used to do, especially since those reprimands and scoldings, incidentally, until recently were frequently of a ritualistic nature."

After thinking this over for a while, the Japanese journalist agreed with me.

For the time being, however, in my opinion, one does not sense any changes in the information reported by television from abroad. And therefore the international part of the television news sounds like the news from within the USSR. The journalists speaking from foreign cities and their Moscow editors, who merge the image with the sound, apparently are unable to cast aside easily the fetters of stereotypes that they have worn for many years. Actually, those fetters are solid and weighty.

Once, during a routine vacation after working for four years as a television correspondent in Japan, I happened to be in a large maritime city. The local Znaniye [Knowledge] Society suggested that I give a lecture to the workers.

The shop to which the chairman of the plant committee led me was having a lunch break. Behind a glass wall that partitioned off the lunch area from the machine tools, the workers were drinking milk from bottles. Four young workers were deeply involved in a game of dominoes. The women were talking about this and that, and the conversation was probably very intimate because, as they talked, they huddled together into a tight circle and kept looking at the men to make sure they were not eavesdropping.

I gave a talk on the reactionary tendencies in Japan's policy, the militarization of the country, and the workers' struggle for peace and against exploitation -- about everything that I constantly reported in my own television reports. Of course, they listened to me, but I felt that my talk had not seized their interest.

"May I ask a question?" an elderly worker asked me. When I entered the shop, he had been reading MURZILKA, a publication that obviously is not intended for a person of his age, and he did not shut the magazine until I began my lecture. "Practically every day you show us political meetings and demonstrations, and that is correct. But are we really to believe that the people only have meetings and demonstrations? What is their everyday life like? Do they play dominoes during their lunch break? Do they wear the same kind of clothes that we do, or do they wear a different kind?" Then, quite unexpectedly, he added, "For example, how do they babysit their grandchildren?"

Everyone burst out laughing, and the fellows in the front row laughed especially loudly.

"Uncle Grisha, if a person there is a grandfather like you with six grandchildren, they put him behind glass in a show case!"

"Send them MURZILKA, Unc' Grish', or otherwise they won't know what to talk about with their grandchildren!"

The chairman of the plant committee slapped his hand on the table a few times and the jollity gradually died down. Then hands began to go up, one after another.

"What do the Japanese eat?"

"What do they read?"

"What do they do for recreation?"

"What do they think about life and about the future?"

And then I recalled a meeting of the general council of the trade unions of Japan in Hibiya Park in Tokyo, which is the traditional place where workers and employees can make statements. The person who at that time was the head of that very large Japanese trade-union association, Motofumi Makieda, whom I invariably interviewed at political meetings and demonstrations, seeing the microphone being stretched out to him once again, and the video camera aimed at him, said, "You're here even more often than I am, and I'm the chairman of the general council." I considered that to be a joke. But was Makieda really joking? After all, he was a professional teacher who had become a leader of the workers and, consequently, a professional propagandist. Were the Japanese journalists only trying to be witty by calling Hibiya "Soviet Television Park"?

I answered the questions, but in my audience's eyes I could see that they did not completely believe me. What was preventing them from taking a completely trusting attitude to me? Suddenly I understood! It was the hackneyed phrases. Those phrases, like hiccups, were coming out of me completely spontaneously. They were as familiar to me as my own name. They were exactly the phrases that editors liked, since they made it unnecessary for people to think much about them when deciding whether or not they should be broadcast. Like an ox that has walked around in a circle and then continues to walk in circles even after he has been released from the yoke, I had been using, in my explanations in the shop, words that the editors and I had become accustomed to. In the plant shop I had become completely aware of this.

It is true that style is the mirror of the times. Many of the reports that I filed during the first four years of my assignment in Japan reflected very accurately a period in our life when we called a one-hour work stoppage on the Tokyo suburban railroad "a class battle by the Japanese workers," and a concert given by amateur performers from Khabarovsk Kray "a triumph of Soviet art that rocked Japan."

I spoke that way when I was facing the movie camera not because I suffered from exaltation or because the events that I was describing had seemed to me to be just the way I had described them. Nor had there been an abnormal impressionability on the part of the editors who determined the fate of my reports. It was simply that we lived in the spirit of the times. And we worked with cliches that had been engendered by the times. But journalistic cliches inevitably contain exaggeration. The cliches distort reality and, in the final analysis, confuse people. Thus the viewers lost confidence in us.

Actually, if the "class battles" had "rocked" Japan three times in one week, then wasn't it necessary to explain why the party of monopoly capital -- the Liberal Democratic Party -- inevitably was victorious at all the parliamentary elections, starting in 1955?

Those questions and others like them, of course, arose in the television viewers' mind. But those viewers did not find, in the reports from Japan at that time, any convincing answers to them, since the journalistic cliches precluded the possibility of stating the truth: that, by using sophisticated forms of social demagoguery, the Japanese entrepreneurs had succeeded in whipping up in the country a frenzy of anticommunism, although the reasons for it remained, that the Japanese continue to have a great attraction for Russian and Soviet art, and that the meeting with our amateur performers was of great interest to them. But the television viewers were beginning to doubt my sincerity.

And there is something else. In the mind of the television viewers there involuntarily arose distrust both for what had been reported from the television screen prior to the reports from Japan and after them. The nagging suspicion -- could they be exaggerating again? -- crept into their soul even when they were viewing on the television screen genuine class combat engagements and the expressions of rapture by foreigners who appreciate that which is beautiful and who had become acquainted with the outstanding Soviet performers.

There is probably no one among us, I repeat, who has not sensed all this. After the meeting with the workers in the maritime city, I at least realized that that feeling had always lain dormant within me. Nevertheless for four whole years I did not attempt to change anything in my work. The fact of the matter is that the thing that motivated me when photographing the subjects of my television reports, and that also motivated the editors when they prepared my reports for broadcasting -- consciously or unconsciously, and whether or not we wanted it -- was fear.

Fear has a thousand faces, but the cause is always the same. "What if something goes wrong..." No, not with regard to our common cause. But, rather, I hope that nothing goes wrong with me personally -- that is the cause of fear.

The foreign journalists club in Tokyo arranged for the foreign correspondents accredited to Japan a trip to an electronic enterprise where disabled people were working. The Soviet journalists also took part in the trip.

In a long, well-lighted, clean shop, alongside a conveyor belt on which something scientific-technical, with tiny wires of various colors, was being assembled, were seated people who looked extremely unexpected next to the electronic perfection. In a wheel chair with large bicycle wheels was a man without legs. On a chair next to him was a person without hands. Farther ahead, in front of a display with lines of hieroglyphics and figures racing over the screen, was a person who, I later found out, was a deaf mute. On the screen he was reading the work assignments and the foreman's advice and comments. The tools of labor and the machinery had been designed to conform to the individual needs of each worker.

From what the shop chief told us, it became obvious that all this had nothing to do with philanthropy. The persons who worked here received much less than their healthy counterparts at similar enterprises, but their output was always

of excellent quality. The tremendous profit, then, had enabled the plant owners to equip the shop with the specific technology. The obvious injustice did not cause, however, any grumbling by the workers. That shop is the only one in Japan, and within its walls are hundreds of disabled workers who otherwise would be deprived of the opportunity to work. The unusual diligence of the workers was also explained by the fact that they wanted to prove that they could be useful to society and to their families, just like everyone else.

"This would be a good subject for you," I told one of our correspondents. "A disabled workers cooperative in the age of the scientific-technical revolution: it doesn't bind booklets or nail heels on shoes, but produces electronics... You could discuss the social aspect of the question and simultaneously direct attention to the interesting possibility of bringing the disabled individuals closer to a job that is needed by society and also attractive for themselves."

"No," the correspondent objected decisively. It turned out that he was concerned about whether anything would turn out bad for our propaganda, but his subsequent remark, that was stated as a kind of joke, put everything in its proper place: "And, also, I don't want to get a reprimand from the editor..."

The editorial office received a letter. Without a signature or a return address. The author gave a laudatory report on foreign life, which he had obviously learned about third hand -- which, incidentally, was not too clean -- and he gave an unflattering report on his own life. The letter ended with the statement, "I am not signing this letter because you wouldn't answer me anyway."

An answer was prepared for broadcasting.

"No!" the editor ordered.

"Why? Is it because the answer is incomplete or unconvincing?", people asked, trying to convince the editor.

The editor did not have anything against the answer itself, but he was afraid to say over the air that he had received an anonymous letter.

"What if something went wrong...", the editor said, searching for justification. "Because, what if people start to think that we have discontented people?"

The anonymous author proved to be right. We actually did not answer him. The editor was due for a reassignment. He was impatiently awaiting it. And, so, all his reasonings came down to just one thing: he didn't want anything to go wrong with his reassignment.

The news agencies reported a tragic piece of news: Samantha Smith had died in an air accident.

"We have to tell the Soviet viewers about this!," the television journalists said excitedly.

"No!," the editor said.

He did not yet have any arguments as to why his answer was "No!" He began to look for arguments later on. But his first reaction, purely on the basis of impulse, had been negative. The arguments, however, were not valid. A more important editor gave authorization for broadcasting the sad news.

I recall Leo Tolstoy's word: "It is not enough not to lie outright. It is necessary not to lie negatively, by leaving things unsaid." Obviously, we have not yet displayed this attempt sufficiently, since the questions from the workers at the maritime city could just as easily have been:

"What do the people of India, the Greeks, the Argentinians think about life?"

"How do the French, the Turks, the Malaysians see the future?"

"What do the West Germans, the Danes, the Spaniards do for recreation?"

"Why do the Americans, the Swedes, the English strive for high labor productivity?"

The party has called upon journalists to give honest, truthful, genuine information. At the present time the content of the television broadcasts, and of newspapers and magazines, depends upon the journalists to a greater degree than upon the bureaucrats with the I-hope-nothing-goes-wrong mentality. The outcome of the struggle between the journalist and the bureaucrat has always depended upon which of them is more real. And inasmuch as the bureaucrat currently is afraid to make any actions openly to show that he is real, it is easier for the journalist to win. However, in order to win, it is necessary for him to be a journalist, to be a professional.

Just as it is difficult to play the role of king by oneself, but that role is made easier by having a suite, the newspaper correspondent also depends upon the editorial collective. Weak material is edited out, but if the editors want to or have to, it can be rewritten. A television or radio correspondent does not have a suite that can conceal the king's nakedness. There is no way in Moscow to take additional photographs or to get additional statements. For that reason the television and radio correspondents prove to be naked more frequently than their newspaper counterparts.

The problem also has a material side to it. At the present time, when, in the course of economic computations, two times two ceases to be five, hasn't the time come to think carefully about the production costs of foreign television reports? In Japan, for example, the rent alone for the apartment used as the news room -- an ordinary, unpretentious apartment -- is \$2200 a month. And the housing for the correspondents, including a video camera operator, and the maintenance of the cars, and the salary... Just for the purpose of photographing and sending to Moscow a television item that will last a minute and a half in a news program, it is necessary to spend almost \$300. But

television and radio have news rooms not just in Japan. Under these conditions, is it profitable to provide for work when the television screen reports on events in a particular country only from time to time? Is it economical to pay tremendous amounts of money to show television items which, at best, leave the viewer indifferent and, at worst, irritate him?

Of course, everything that has been said does not mean that the Soviet viewer and reader have a distorted idea about the world surrounding us. However it is indisputable that considerable parts of this world are shown to them only in dotted lines.

Once Japanese television transmitted the news that a mentally ill woman had committed suicide. Japanese colleagues asked us whether we had sent a television report on this to Moscow.

"No, we didn't," I said. "Today I sent Moscow a report on a topic to which Japanese television could not give even two minutes of air time. I acquainted the Soviet television viewers with the premiere at the Mingei Theater (the Japanese MKhAT [Moscow Academic Art Theater]), in which the actress Kitabayashi (the Japanese Yermolova) had participated. "That report," I explained to the Japanese journalists, "is of incomparably greater social significance."

Unfortunately, things frequently turn out just the opposite -- the preference is given to suicide, a fire, or an earthquake.

The minimum risk, the maximum security -- that is the principle that is mandatory for workers at nuclear electric-power stations. But that principle is not suitable for journalists. Boldness, including personal boldness, in combination with a clear-cut party evaluation of the social significance of the facts that are being selected for publication -- those must be our chief criteria.

Aleksandr Grin wrote a story "A Father's Anger." A young boy, lively and direct, is intimidated by the words, "Fear your father's anger! As soon as he comes home, he will be mercilessly told everything that you did, and his anger will come crashing down heavily on you." The boy was given that warning every day, and the fear fettered him. The father came home and the boy went into the room where his father's things were lying around. Among them the boy discovered an automatic pistol. He approached the open trunk and there, on the bottom, he saw anger. And the boy began firing at it. He fired until there were no more cartridges left. And when his father ran into the room, the boy, sobbing, rushed over to him. "I killed your anger!," he shouted in a mixture of joy and shock. "I shot it! It can never touch me now!"

Professional journalists are in a position to decide whether to abandon their stereotypical way of thinking. This manner of thinking forces them to paint events only in black and white and not to believe in the ability of our television viewers, radio audiences and our readers to analyze what is good and what is bad. Foreign information must meet the new requirements.

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GEORGIAN PRESS NEEDED, INCLUDING EMIGRE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 May 1986 carries on page 3 Tbilisi State University Journalism Dean Nodar Tabidze's 1,100-word article sketching the history of Georgian-language newspapers and journals since the first one was instituted in 1819, acknowledging the usefulness of two bibliographic compendiums of the field, and urging that future such compilations register Georgian periodicals published abroad as well as domestic ones.

Grigol Bakradze's "Georgian Periodical Press" [in Georgian], published in 1945, covered the period from 1819 to 1944 and included lists of materials from periodicals of the Menshevik period. Andro Ambramishvili's "Georgian Periodicals" [in Russian], published in 1968, covers the period 1819-1917.

The point Professor Tabidze emphasizes is that all periodicals should be listed, whether progressive or reactionary, including "post-revolutionary ones"; Lisovskiy's "Bibliography of the Russian Press" is cited as an outstanding example of its kind. In particular, Georgian periodicals published abroad should be "registered and systematized," for some of them are "quite substantial," e.g. the scholarly BEDI KARTLISA: REVUE DE KARTVELOLOGIE that is published in Paris.

"Though some of these periodicals are unacceptable to us, they still merit our attention." As an example, the author cites MERANI, which to his knowledge appeared only once, in Paris, in 1947. A quote from its editorial indicates an apolitical bent designed to accommodate all Georgians even though the journal reflected the ideas of a particular emigre faction and manifested Mach's and Avenarius's empiriocriticism with regard to the national question and others. To be sure, "periodicals of its stripe cannot satisfy Soviet readers...but we must not ignore them."

GEORGIAN REGIONAL NEWSPAPER SLAMMED FOR INSULTING CONTRIBUTOR

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 June 1986 carries on page 4 under the rubric "In the Pages of Rayon and City Newspapers" an unsigned 700-word commentary on what is termed inexcusable behavior on the part of the editors of the newspaper KUTAISI, for running a scathing "review" of a contributed article they had refused to publish, and in the process insulting the contributor.

The article in question, a 3-page study titled "The Depiction of the Great Patriotic War in Children's Folklore," was attacked as "obscene" and its contributor, Philology Candidate Ilia Gagulashvili, ridiculed. A good half of the article was devoted to actual samples of children's "counting rhymes" which reflected children's attitudes toward Hitler and the Germans, in turn reflecting--in crude form to be sure--the feelings and attitudes of their elders.

Several linguists and folklorists who subsequently saw the article pronounced it a good piece of work, and even one who did not faulted KUTAISI's editors for their shabby treatment of its author, Professor Gagulashvili. The authors of the present commentary remind KUTAISI's editors that their role as critics does not give them the right to "intimidate contributors by insulting them" or to "settle personal accounts." They also suggest that the Kutaisi Gorkom look into the matter.

6854

CSO: 1830/29

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

BRITISH SCHOLAR ON NEED FOR GEORGIAN HISTORY IN ENGLISH

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 May 1986 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word interview with Manchester University historian-sociologist Theodore Shanin by A. Avaliani, who is in charge of international relations for the Dzhavakhishvili Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography. Shanin spent 2 weeks at the Institute in April to do research on paths of agrarian development during the Czarist period, with special emphasis on the early years of this century, a subject on which he is a well-published authority.

Shanin, who has done important research in Moscow, Leningrad, Amsterdam, and the U.S. as well as in Britain, laments in one passage that although he does appreciate his countryman David Lang's history works, a good history of Georgia in English "has yet to be written"; he himself has not learned Georgian but plans to have one of his graduate students go to Tbilisi for that purpose. In the same context, he has high praise for the works of U. of Michigan professor Ronald Suny and notes with satisfaction that Suny, who does know the language, is presently writing a history of Georgia. In an appended note, KOMUNISTI's editors pursue the point about Suny and urge the relevant authorities to invite him to Tbilisi as soon as possible.

On other topics, Avaliani and Shanin argue at some length on whether Shanin is right to refer to pre-revolutionary Russia as "a developing country." In addition, Avaliani gets his interlocutor to agree that the U.S. is to be condemned for atomic tests and the raid on Libya in April, whether Thatcher had the right to allow the Americans the use of British facilities for the raid, and so on.

6854
CSO: 1830/30

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

TURKIC PARTICIPATION IN NEW WORLD EXPLORATION CLAIMED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata ZHULDYZ in Kazakh No 3, March 1986 carries on pages 188-190 a 1,400-word article by Tolesh Suleymenov, published under the rubric "Hypotheses, Evidence," titled "Who Discovered America?" The article reviews various theories regarding supposed pre-Columbian discoveries and explorations in the New World and then looks in detail at the possibility of an Indian (Mohenjo Daro culture) discovery of the new world circa 3000 BC. Since, however, the Mohenjo Daro culture of India of that epoch is supposed (by some Turkic scholars) to have had cultural and linguistic connections with early Turks, Turkic participation in the discovery is also claimed. Alleged Turkic runes on early American monuments are noted to strengthen the assertion.

/9738

CSO: 1830/7

RELIGION

ATHEISM TO COMBAT RELIGION, POTENTIAL 'NATIONALIST' LEANINGS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by G. Khamidova, doctor of philosophical sciences: "With No Concessions, Notes On Atheistic Education of Young People"]

[Text] Fergana--It will soon be time again for entrance exams to our educational institute, the Fergana Polytechnical Institute. I still see before me a young graduate who tried out his skills several years ago. But he didn't turn up among the enrolled students. He didn't pass the competitive exam; his knowledge turned out to be poor.

However, this is understandable; before the exams, the secondary school graduate didn't apply himself to his books, but made an ardent appeal...to the Most High. In fact, the fellow prayed before the scheduled test, trusting in the "grace of God." His roommates offered him assistance, but he refused their help.

But after all, it's not for nothing that they say among the people, "Trust in God, but don't make any mistakes." However, the fellow was held captive by false notions about the existence of supernatural powers. It's quite understandable that he couldn't display his potential and his activism in full measure and, consequently, couldn't act in accordance with common sense and logic. As a result, he sustained a defeat.

Bringing up confirmed atheists is an extremely important ideological task. The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress ensure qualitatively new progress in all realms of political, economic and spiritual life for the Soviet people. Social development received a high-powered, dynamic push toward the reorganization of the political consciousness of the masses and, above all, that of young people. The CPSU Program includes lines such as these; "The Party is using means of ideological influence to spread a scientific materialistic world view on a broad scale to overcome religious prejudices..."

As is evident from the example cited earlier, religious prejudices are not all that rare. This obliges us, as teachers of social disciplines, not to overlook the role of spiritual factors which are determining the essence of man's labor and social activism.

Results of sociological research and surveys indicate that the majority of students holds the correct position and understands the essence of religion.

However, some students (in the elementary courses) include themselves among the wavering. So, as they say, there is something for us teachers to work on. It's necessary though to take into consideration, that as knowledge and worldly experience accumulate, the number of them who can't define precisely their atheistic position gradually declines.

We understand that it's not just city kids who come to study at the institute, but also students from remote Central Asian villages. Traditions are tenacious and it is difficult to break set habits; what will my ~~makhal~~lyya [city district] say if I don't observe (if only for appearances sake), if I don't invite clergy to father's funeral and if I don't get married by a mullah?

The following is also a factor: the clergy try persistently to impose the idea on people that religion is inseparably linked to the national character of one people or another. Children are often victims of religious corruption by relatives who are believers and cult devotees. Without exception, the "spiritual fathers" of all cults rigorously propagandize the idea that religion helps to educate children.

Isn't this the reason that there are quite a few young pupils from Schools No 5, 11 and others, in particular, among Fergana's Baptist sectarians, "Pentecostals" and "Adventists?" Lately, religious "figures" who secretly teach children the dogma of Islam are exposed more and more often. The child's mind doesn't absorb a single incomprehensible phenomenon. Subsequently, curiosity compels a child to put idle questions to grown-ups. "Why does it thunder," a child asks? As a rule, religious people answer that thunder is a prophet driving a chariot through the sky. When one of the children is taken ill, the response follows that this is God's punishment.

It is possible to cite many such questions and answers. Ultimately, patently absurd notions about nature and society gradually accumulate in a child's consciousness. Isn't it here in childhood that you must look for the roots of the formation of the world outlook of that secondary school graduate, who instead of diligent study of sciences, sought help in an appeal to the "Most High."

Can we really agree with the arguments of individual young people who say that religion is neither beneficial nor harmful, or let's say, with the point of view which has emerged that religion will die out of its own accord with time and under the influence of achievements of scientific and technical progress and life itself. It is evident that the position of young "technocrats" is groundless, as is the opinion about "neutrality" toward religion.

I think it is necessary for schools, vocational trade colleges, technical high schools and VUZes to activate the work of scientific atheist clubs. It's important to demonstrate graphically to young students the unsoundness of teachings about God. And this is dependent upon many factors, in the first place, the creation of an atmosphere of personal interest and enthusiasm in the club and the search for new forms and methods of atheistic education of young people. Then we would have significantly more militant atheists of the type who would not ignore a person who has gone astray.

It is impossible to agree with arguments that our ideas and ideals take shape automatically in a young person's consciousness and that lectures and seminars will in and of themselves, lead to a position of scientific materialism. Having generalized the experience of atheistic education, we must create a unified program for ideological and methodological training of students in the process of teaching all disciplines.

There's yet another point to make. It's about the observance, of old customs and rituals among pupils and students. This is the most widespread manifestation of inconsistency of worldview. Here is where the paradox appears: on the whole, the percentage of believers is low, but the level of observance of religious rites is high.

It is precisely for this reason that introduction in our life, on a broad scale, of Soviet ceremonies and rituals, including, young people's weddings and initiations for students, the working class, etc., is extremely urgent. The commissions for ceremonies under ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies are urged to act as coordination and guidance centers for this mass, complex work. Great initiative is expected from women's councils, Komsomol organizations and educational institutions as well.

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CSO: 1830/648

RELIGION

EFFORTS AGAINST SELF-STYLED ADJARIAN MULLAHS YIELD RESULTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 May 1986 carries on page 3 a 700-word feature in which several local party units respond to a KOMUNISTI editorial (no date given) criticizing specific shortcomings in atheistic work and allied concerns. The longest response is from the Adjarian Obkom, which acknowledges the correctness of the charges and reports efforts against the doings of "self-styled mullahs" in Kobuleti, Khulo, and other rayons of that ASSR. In particular, "individual work" with such persons has encouraged a number of them at village assemblies to repent of their deeds and renounce the practice of promoting participation in religious rituals. One man, who was helped in his decision by media pressure, called upon others to follow his example.

Responses by the Telavi, Zestafoni, and Tskhakaia raykoms had to do with measures being implemented to promote socialist traditions and rituals more effectively, actions taken against persons involved in violations, and the like.

6854
CSO: 1830/31

CULTURE

MORE TRANSLATIONS OF ARMENIAN LITERATURE INTO AZERI URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 4 July 1986 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Levon Adyan urging the translation of more Armenian writers into Azeri, and complaining that of the works of the "10 to 15 Armenian writers" working in Azerbaijan "not even the smallest book has been published in Yerevan." He points out that "in recent years some of the best examples of Azeri literature have been translated and published in Armenian in Yerevan and Baku." He adds, however, that "there are still many valuable works of Azeri writers which have not been translated into Armenian. At the same time, a number of the valuable pearls of Armenian literature have still not been offered to Azeri readers."

NATIONAL LEGACY OF IRANIAN AZERI POET DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 4 July 1986 carries on page 8 a 2250-word article by Azeroghlu on the life and works of the Iranian Azeri national liberation poet Sahand (1926-1979). Noting that he came to prominence as a poet during the period when VATAN YOLUNDA was published [1941-1946] in Tabriz, it is added that after the fall of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic he was imprisoned for 2 years. In the 1950's, he began to use motifs from Azeri legends in his poetry because "the free, happy life of the ancestors with whom Sahand traveled in his imagination, the carefree days of men, the independence of the country fascinated him." It is added that "Sahand was a tireless fighter, leading the struggle for the people's ideal" and that "his people believe that Sahand's ideas and literary legacy will have their influence on the social and cultural development of the people in Southern Azerbaijan."

POETS EXPRESS YEARNING FOR TABRIZ

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 4 July 1986 carries on page 4 a poem by Rafiq Zaka Khandan titled "Tabriz, My Beautiful Tabriz" which opens with the lines: "Once I was your child,/ I was filled with your love,/ I withered without you,/ You are my own country, Tabriz/ Tabriz, my beautiful Tabriz!" and concludes with the lines: "If the torturers are not toppled,/ If the day of mourning continues,/ If the day of celebration does not come,/ May I die, Tabriz/ Tabriz, my beautiful Tabriz."

AZERI POET LAMENTS FATE OF FATHERLAND

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 11 July 1986 carries on page 4 three poems by Ali Tuda from his poetic cycle "Songs of Longing." The poems are titled "Longing for the Fatherland," "Sorrow," and "The Alleys of Tabriz." The poem "Sorrow" concludes with the lines "Where is the sorrow greater than the Fatherland's sorrow?/ Where is the barrier which can keep this sorrow secret?/ I have bent my knees from the Fatherland's sorrow,/ I have consumed myself, yes, myself,/ Else, I would be neither fighting nor brave/ I would be a sorrow to my own Fatherland..."

GROWING POLISH INTEREST IN AZERI LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 13 July 1986 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by V. Dunin, representative in Poland of the All-Union Authors Rights Agency, on the growing interest in Poland in Azeri literature. Prose fiction works which have been translated and published since 1981 are enumerated. It is also pointed out that "much work has been done to acquaint Polish readers with Azeri poetry. The Lodz Press published an anthology of Azeri poets called 'Golden Stonres' in 1975. The arrangers and translators of this book, which gained the respect of the readers, are T. Khrushchelevski and I. Sigiritski. In addition to this, poetry by Azeri poets has been included in anthologies of Soviet poetry, various other collections, and the periodical press."

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CSO: 1830/13

CULTURE

GEORGIAN RECORDING STUDIOS PURVEY 'MUSICAL SABOTAGE'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 June 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article, written for KOMUNISTI by Gruzinform correspondent A. Kochetkov, about the dubious activities of the Consumer Services Ministry's numerous (178) "sound recording studios." These studios, which are to be found in a variety of locations including booths in bazaars and in pedestrian underpasses, purvey large numbers of "fashionable foreign hits" by such performers as "the Liverpool Foursome," "Kiss," and "the B-52s" but keep very few items by Soviet/Georgian artists such as Alla Pugacheva and Vakhtang Kikabidze. A customer desiring something in the classics or folk music is "persona non grata."

Studio operators justify their emphasis on "what sells" by claiming that they have to use their own funds to build up their stock ("phonotheque"), buy tape in the stores, and the like; "no one supplies it to us." Hence, they "could hardly care less" about the artistic or ideational content of what it is they are recording on their Sonys. For its part, the Ministry reaps considerable profit--around 1 million rubles annually--without significant outlays for equipment, supplies, or even facilities, and it is "easier than running dry-cleaning and laundry outlets," says correspondent Kochetkov.

But this financial prosperity is purchased at the cost of moral corruption of youth by such "musical sabotage." Indeed, "one apologist for the bourgeois way of life has stated that every dollar spent on ideological subversion is worth 10 dollars spent on tanks, guns, and rockets."

In this context, the author of the article devotes a paragraph to someone named Tokarev (not further identified) who, in emulation of "Broadway musical trash," performs lyrics with such sentiments as "Vodka is better than any medicine" and "Why live the miserly life--war could start tomorrow."

Ministry efforts last year to bring order into the studios' catalogs (which average some 400-500 titles) produced little effect. What is to be done [Kak Byt']? The author proposes that recordings be supplied "centrally" through the facilities of Melodiya and the State TV/Radio Committee. Culture Minister Asatiani proposes a collaborative effort by Consumer Services and the Culture Ministry, in which Consumer Services would handle the financial and technical side while Culture would see to organizational and methodological aspects.

COURSES STILL LACKING IN HISTORY OF GEORGIAN CULTURE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 May 1986 carries on page 4 a 1,800-word article by A. Surguladze, head of Tbilisi State University's Kafedra of History of Peoples of the USSR, and G. Lortkipanidze, head of Tbilisi State University's Kafedra of History of Georgian Culture, concerning the need to strengthen the work of the latter and listing a number of things that have already been done. The Kafedra of History of Georgian Culture was created last year at the initiative of the Tbilisi State University Rectorate and Higher Education Minister Chkhikvishvili, but to date no courses are offered. Achieving its goals will require the input of a number of relevant disciplines in related departments plus, in particular, immediate efforts to train the necessary cadres, including a program to send graduate students to the universities of Moscow and Leningrad. The authors also call for the creation of a scientific-research laboratory to do research in this field.

The authors point out that "culture is a key sector in the ideological struggle between the [capitalist and socialist] systems," and in regard to cultural history and its Marxist-Leninist methodologies they make reference to such Soviet luminaries as M. P. Kim, Yu. V. Bromley, and many others.

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CSO: 1830/32

CULTURE

KASSR WRITERS SYMPOSIUM CRITICAL OF LITERARY JOURNALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 27 June 1986 carries on pages 6-7 a 6,000-word editorial on a recent meeting of Kazakhstan Writers Union critics and others, on the eve of the Eighth USSR Writers Congress, to consider literary criticism as it appears in QAZAQ ADEBIYETI, ZHULDYZ, and ZHALYN. The editorial is titled "Problems Remain If There Is No Criticism."

Participants at the symposium made evaluations of all three periodicals but singled out ZHULDYZ for particular consideration. ZHULDYZ is castigated first of all for the small amount of criticism published in its pages (less is in fact published today, the editorial notes, than 10 years ago), and then for the irrelevance or lack of seriousness of much of the criticism that is published (the editorial includes an article by article analysis of last year's literary criticism output in the pages of ZHULDYZ to back up its assertions). ZHULDYZ literary criticism is also faulted for low "aesthetic and literary levels," for failure to be discriminating, and for a tendency of mince words. However, the editorial notes, none of these qualities is unique to ZHULDYZ alone and are in fact characteristic of Kazakh literary criticism as a whole. The editorial calls for a general improvement of Kazakh literary criticism and in the last paragraphs promises of the relevant periodical editors to make further improvements are discussed.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

INTERRELATIONS OF SOCIAL GROUPS REQUIRES 'CONSTANT REGULATION'

PM290931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor V. Davidovich under the "Questions of Theory" rubric: "Soviet Society: Unity in Diversity"]

[Text] Rostov-na-Donu--Rent and torn asunder by class confrontation and state antagonism, religious enmity and cultural exclusivity--thus mankind has travelled along the tortuous paths of history. All of those factors, including job competition, the generation gap, the enslavement of women, and group conflict, are inherent in the bourgeois way of life now, too. Only socialism, after eliminating class antagonisms, has been able to create the objective potential for developing the common will of the people and formulating joint objectives and monolithic practical actions.

During the years of Soviet power a society has been formed in our country possessing a high degree of cohesion and sociopolitical and spiritual unity. That unity is eloquent testimony to socialism's powerful potential and an important stage on the path, in V.I. Lenin's words, toward new, higher forms of human social life. At the same time it cannot be ignored that the further harmonization of the interests of all the people, collective interests, and individual interests is a complex and dialectically contradictory process. As it unfolds, collisions and changes requiring prompt responses are inevitable.

F. Engels once showed that in the dialectical conflict all opposites pass into one another through intermediate links (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 20, p 527). Production relations above all represent such a link binding society and the individual. After all, the main factor determining the aspect of each individual and the character of the function of any social group is participation in the system of social production. Thus, the essence and contradiction of the process of increasing society's unity cannot be understood without considering the present character and dynamics of socialism's production relations.

The material precondition for the rapprochement of all social groups in Soviet society is the real dominance of socialist ownership in production relations. It was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress that it has a rich content and incorporates a multifaceted system of relations among people, collectives, sectors, and parts of the country in the use of the means and results of production and

a whole range of economic interests. This complex range of relations must be combined in a certain way and constantly regulated, especially since it is in flux. The correct theoretical approach to this problem presumes a consideration of the interconnection of the general, the specific, and the individual, and the highlighting of the conditions of the activation and optimization of the system of interests in which the interests of all the people play the leading role. Here, in turn, the present-day social structure of our society must be considered.

The Marxist-Leninist thesis that in the class society socioclass relations are the ultimate basis of all social differentiation undoubtedly remains firm. The strengthening of the alliance of the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia, with the vanguard role played by the working class, serves as the point of departure for clarification of the problem of the common and the specific in the interests of all social groups forming the Soviet people. The correct understanding of the role of the socioclass structure affords a standpoint from which it is possible to examine the other forms of social diversity growing on its basis: socioethnic, sociodemographic, sociocultural, and other forms.

The objective feature of the development of social relations at the present stage is the elimination of class differences. The class factor is not eternal. And we are not attached to it for all the foreseeable future, nor do we strive to consolidate it forever. The point of the class approach upheld by Marxism-Leninism is to help the working class fulfill its historical destiny and ensure people's real equality. The new edition of the CPSU Program laid down that the affirmation in our country of a classless society will occur in the main within the historical framework of the first phase of communist formation, the socialist phase. And that process will be all the more successful, the more thoroughly the interests of classes and social groups are taken into account in practical policy and in daily affairs.

At the same time, there is now an urgent need to analyze the social structure in a somewhat different perspective and to look particularly closely at those elements which are connected with the functioning of our economic mechanism, its production-sectorial formation, and territorial organization. Sectors, regions, labor collectives--they were what the Political Report to the congress spoke about clearly and unambiguously. The multifarious range of their characteristic economic and social interests, their coincidence and diversity, interpenetration and specific nature must now be interpreted theoretically and considered carefully when examining the contradictions of our development.

The conceptual solution of these questions can only be found by taking a comprehensive approach at the point where a number of areas of social science overlap and, above all, at the junction between political economy and sociology. Life has already shown the clearly harmful effect of confining individual social sciences within a rigid framework of disciplines. It is obvious that Marxism has separate parts. But it is also equally obvious that there cannot be "partial" Marxists.

It is now generally acknowledged that in conditions of socialism the interests and aims of different social formations not only coincide, they also diverge.

A simplified, superficial glance may show that this coincidence comes about of its own accord, automatically, by virtue of the collectivist nature of social relations. But this is a dangerous illusion. It requires the insight of leaders and precise economic calculation, the activeness of labor collectives and the bold analysis of the collisions that occur so as to find at every given moment a decision which corresponds to the features of that moment--and that moment in particular.

Of course there are common interests which are immutable and constant in character. The defense of peace, strengthening of the country's defense, development directed toward improving the people's well being, and orientation toward the supreme communist values. All these form the ultimate basis of the coincidence of interests. In other words, in the decisive, fundamental areas of life the identity of interests of all Soviet society and of all the groups and each individual forming it is indisputable. Differences do not contradict this unity, but its realization is a matter which requires the closest attention, a precise response, and inflexible will. And the party is well aware of this. "A policy," M.S. Gorbachev said at the 27th Congress, "produces the necessary results when it is formed taking strict account of the interests of classes, social groups, and the individual." This is also important from the viewpoint of the management of society, on both the ideological and the educational level.

What are the spheres in which differences of aims and interests can and do arise? How can they and how should they be fairly coordinated, optimized, and combined? Many party documents keenly raise the question of those major obstacles to acceleration, which are engendered by departmentalism and local self-interest and by the separation and galvanization of egotistic and individualistic attitudes. On those occasions when partial aspirations, even legitimate and justified ones, begin to prevail over general interests, the unity of actions and social integrity come under threat.

The profound wisdom of the historically-tested principle of democratic centralism is that on its basis it becomes possible to "unite" the opposites of the "central" and the "local," the common and the diverse (specific). This principle is applicable not only to the solution of problems of the organizational building of party, soviet, and social organizations. It is inherent in all our economic and social life. The all-union and the regional, the social and the national-particular, the integrated national economic mechanism and sectoral structures, the sector and its "services" at different levels, associations, enterprises, management organs and labor collectives, the nationwide and the group--wherever these differences occur, there is a need to harmonize interests and coordinate the general and the particular.

The fact that the autonomous interests of sectors or labor collectives may not coincide is graphically demonstrated by the practice of the State Board of Arbitration and the experience of numerous workers' plan fulfillment conferences, where subcontractors passionately defend their case, pinning responsibility on their partners. If there is a division of activity and organs and organizations performing part of the overall labor process, there cannot fail to be a partial failure of aims and interests to coincide.

The very logic of the in-depth differentiation of management and economic ties and of all social life generates each day the need for measures of integration, for emphasizing, singling out, and ensuring the common and the general interest, and defending against the unlawful growth of particular features. Today, when the independence of lower fundamental links of the economic mechanism are expanding and the powers of the "local" are increasing, the emergence of centrifugal tendencies and the weakening of the links cannot be ruled out.

The Communist Party's policy is the guarantee that social integrity will be maintained and strengthened. A particularly important role is played here by party committees of all sectors and primary party organizations, which by their inner nature always act as guarantors of the aims and interests of all the people.

The sectorial system, which has existed for many years in our country, has a firm objective basis for its activity. It has made it possible to focus creative efforts on the decisive areas, promoted the process of industrialization, and ensures the production of competent cadres. This system has not yet exhausted its potential. However, one must also look at the other side of the question. The "monopolistic" control of resources allocated to the sphere of "one's own" department has led to the appearance of unjustified organizational and economic barriers. The unequal "weight" of a sector in resolving common tasks, which change under specific historical conditions, has repeatedly engendered a striving for privileges and even the contrasting of "one's own" tasks and the tasks of the other components of the social organism. At the same time, as experience has shown, overlooking the specific features of sectors and belittling the significance of particular "services" are also fraught with negative consequences. Suffice it to cite the phenomena which occurred as a result of underestimating the significance of the sociocultural sphere as a whole and the work of cultural enlightenment institutions in particular.

The administrative-territorial organization of the country (including everything connected with national-state building) is absolutely essential and perfectly reasonable. However, it, too, requires constant attention. The 27th CPSU Congress noted that parasitical attitudes and the striving for national exclusivity and local self-interest sometimes have an unhealthy effect and emphasized the task of determinedly combating all its manifestations and making fuller use of the republics' potential in the common interest. Of course, living conditions, the climate, and the level of development of production and culture in the republics, krais, and oblasts are different. Each patch of Soviet soil has its own, inimitable features. They must be considered attentively and scrupulously.

The elimination of departmentalism and local favoritism requires full, effective, and authoritative centralization, a completely integrated all-union legal system, and the strict fulfillment of decisions expressing the common interest. At the same time, if the interests of labor collectives, economic sectors, and spheres of the social life of republics, oblasts, cities, and rayons are to be taken into account, it is necessary to uncover all the deep-rooted potential of full and clearly defined democracy.

In the dynamics of daily life the dialectic of the general and the specific is a constant factor constantly setting us new, sometimes unexpected questions. And it is always particularly concrete. It cannot be resolved at a stroke, "once and for all," by an all-embracing legal act, agreement, or reciprocal contract. The complexity and subtlety of this problem presumes a mature political art and appropriate administrative decisions.

The labor collective has now become a particularly significant dialectical link in the solution of the problem of the correlation of the general and the individual. It is there that all those questions arising when the social and the individual interconnect and supplement each other are fairly resolved and where the unity of interests is really achieved.

Class, the social group, the collective, the individual--all really operate in the process of social life. They operate as one when the common interest crystalizes, expressing the unity of aims and wills. They operate in different ways, within boundaries defined by common interest, putting forward specific goals and highlighting the particular feature of their place in the social structure. The successful attainment of the party's program goals is only possible when the dialectically contradictory unity of all the subjects of social reality are taken into account. This is demanded by the strategy of acceleration and by life itself. This is dictated by social justice.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

AZERBAIJAN FINANCE MINISTER: REPUBLIC'S 'UNEARNED INCOMES' WORK

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview by Staff Correspondent P. Leonov with Bakhshali Gasanovich Bakhshaliyev, Azerbaijan SSR finance minister, under the heading: "Restrict Unearned Income": "That Every Ruble is an Honest One"]

[Text] At the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum it was stressed that, "We must strictly adhere to our main socialist principle--to support and encourage in every way honest, conscientious labor, and to wage an uncompromising struggle with all parasitic elements; those who try to live off of others and off of society." The recently adopted resolution on intensifying the struggle with unearned income is fraught with profound concern for the strictest observation of the basic principle of socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor." Putting this principle into practice is our common cause: along with the law enforcement authorities, the finance organs are also standing up in defense of the interests of society here.

In this connection, BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY Correspondent P. Leonov asked a number of questions of Azerbaijan SSR Finance Minister B.G. Bakhshaliyev.

Question: Bakhshali Gasanovich, it's no secret that one of the most common and, unfortunately, still quite widespread sources of unearned income--or more plainly put, easy money--is embezzlement of socialist property. Together with other effective measures, a reliable financial barrier can and must put a stop to this once and for all.

Answer: Of course. And it's very important that this barrier be insurmountable. We are obligated to wage and we are waging the most merciless struggle with embezzlement, no matter what kind it may be, and no matter how they try to hide it. Today the republic's financial organs are stepping up control over complete and reliable accounting for the possession and spending of monetary resources and valuable materials at enterprises, building projects, at institutions, and in organizations. We must not only expose in a timely manner exaggeration of data in reports and other distortions in accounting--which as a rule conceal abuses--we must also implement preventive measures. We are doing all of these things in the closest contact with the CSA [Central Statistical Administration], with law-enforcement organs, and with People's Control.

According to the results of audits and examinations which we conducted, just recently 549,000 rubles were recovered and returned to the state. This money involved out-and-out embezzlement, a variety of illegal expenditures, as well as allegedly insignificant shortcomings which in aggregate amount to considerable sums. Many of the materials from the audits and examinations were turned over to the investigation agencies.

Careful auditing of financial and economic activities at times reveals an extremely unfavorable picture. I'll cite several characteristic examples: Not long ago the Control and Auditing Administration of the republic Ministry of Finance together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs exposed a group of unscrupulous officials at the Baku Construction and Installation Administration of the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work. Over a period of a number of years this group engaged in embezzlement of money and valuables on an especially grand scale. They did not scorn any means whatever--inflating data; excess wage distribution; overly generous, undeserved and illegal bonuses; padded expense accounts for business trips, including trips for people who do not exist--and, they looted hard-to-get construction materials. False monetary and payment documents were drawn up, and forged signatures were placed on them.

The very same kind of audit was carried out at a nonferrous metals processing plant subordinate to the republic non-ferrous metals administration. The audit disclosed illegal wage and bonus disbursement, and writing off significant sums for gasoline consumption by virtue of inflating the actual volume of shipment dozens of times! During audits conducted jointly with the republic procurator's office at three procurement and marketing bases of the State Agro-Industrial Commission in Masallinskiy Rayon, it was established that deliveries of crates of fruit and vegetables were grossly overstated, for an especially large sum.

The breeding ground for this eyewash, inflation of figures and embezzlement is in the majority of cases mismanagement, squandering, lack of control, and the lack of a proper moral-psychological climate in the collectives. And this testifies to the ineffectiveness of the work of the departmental control and auditing services.

Question: It is well known that at present, activities associated with acquisition of unearned income have become widespread among us. This matter was specifically mentioned in the Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On Intensifying the Struggle with the Acquisition of Unearned Income..."

Answer: We must clarify this point. Not all of this activity by far is harmful to society. Private medical practice and home craft industry are officially permitted, and their bounds are more or less defined.

Persons engaging in authorized types of home craft activities and private medical practice, who also have other sources of income from work which is not for private profit are subject to appropriate taxes in accordance with established procedures. They submit declarations to the financial organs stating the amounts of their income, and taxes are assessed on this basis.

But there are, I must say, spheres of activity which are categorically forbidden to private individuals. These include the manufacture and repair of firearms, reproducing tape recordings and movie films, making jewelry from precious metals and nonferrous metals, and so on.

Question: And how do matters stand with controlling the activities of those who, in their free time, repair citizens' apartments on a private basis--often for fabulous sums of money--or music teachers who set the fees for their lessons in a very arbitrary manner?

Answer: On the whole their activities do not fall under the category of unearned income. But on the other hand, the above-plan payments which they "beat out" are indisputably undeserved income. However, not even approximate scales exist for wage rates in this area, and we rarely punish the repairmen and coaches. Nevertheless a fact remains a fact: in view of the extremely poor and undistinguished services of those who repair citizens' apartments on a contract basis, most apartment dwellers are forced to appeal to the "lefties" for such services. The question of coaching is also a moral problem, and debates and fervor on whether it should be allowed to exist at all have not yet quieted down.

Presently the nation is drafting a law on individual labor activity. The law is needed because to this very day a great deal has not been regulated in this area. This complicates matters and makes it more difficult to establish effective control. Taking advantage of this fact, certain people who resort to every cunning device are carrying out with impunity private entrepreneurial activities, and are extracting unearned income. We cannot get along without legally-grounded careful accounting of such persons, nor without a well-designed tax assessment system.

Question: If I'm not mistaken, Bakhshali Gasanovich, associates at the financial organs have the right to visit the site at which "earned" income work is taking place; and they have the right to examine the documents and to demand explanations from those engaged in home craft industry or in medical practice. In short, they are capable of finding out the truth.

Answer: Yes, that's so. But are we making proper use of this right? Not yet, it goes without saying; but there have been significant gains in this area. This year the financial authorities conducted audits of over 5,300 citizens who have incomes from work not done for hire. Taxes amounting to 914,000 rubles have been levied on them, which is 150,000 rubles more than last year; however, this by no means embraces the actual income received by citizens for individual activities. Inspections conducted by the financial organs are disclosing many instances of understating actual income. For example, understating their income more than threefold were dentist M. Ismaylov, seamstress K. Rashkovskaya, and dental technician K. Guseynov; more than twofold--watchmaker P. Bagdasarov, tailor B. Gazarov, pleating and goffering expert E. Babayan, tailor B. Akhmedov, and others.

It should be especially emphasized that the Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On Intensifying the Struggle with the Acquisition of Unearned Income" established that consciously understating income information in declarations as well as deliberately failing to submit declaration are

grounds for subjecting the guilty parties to administrative and criminal liability. At the same time small inaccuracies committed in completing the declaration and delays in submitting them to the financial organs for valid reasons should not be considered as concealing one's income.

Question: You have not touched upon income from private individuals who rent rooms and apartments. This kind of "home industry" is quite prevalent in our times.

Answer: I'll spend some time on the problem you've brought up as well. We have intensified work on exposing, calculating and assessing taxes on persons who rent rooms and apartments. As of today 3,200 citizens have been accounted for, and their annual income has been determined to be 1,529,000 rubles; the appropriate taxes for this income amounts to 208,000 rubles. But we must not be deceived: actually many more people are renting living quarters in Baku, Kirovabad, Sumgaiti and other cities. But it's not quite so easy to account for them. According to established procedure, housing administrations are required to present to the financial organs information on citizens who are renting apartments and rooms, for subsequent tax assessment; however, such data arrive late, and they are most often incomplete. At the same time it is well known that many tenants of apartments who rent living space not only do not live in the apartment themselves, they generally move to another place. But the housing authorities do not actively utilize their right to bring suit against these persons in court, to have their right to housing space withdrawn.

In conclusion, I will state that in the struggle with unearned income, the financial organs must do a better job. We must overcome quite a few shortcomings; we must reject the old stereotypes and the of the past. The Ministry has examined in depth and in detail the state of this work, and has outlined measures for improving and increasing the effectiveness of the activities of the financial organs. Firm and unfailing financial control will permit closing off the sources of unearned income, and will root out private entrepreneurial activity for selfish gain, which is alien to our society.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

GEORGIAN DRUG DEALERS GETTING SUPPLIES IN UKRAINE, RUSSIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 May 1986 carries on page 4 Internal Services Major G. Gvazabia's 900-word account concerning several apprehended Georgian drug dealers, most of them repeat offenders, who have been getting their supplies in Lvov, Donetsk, and "various cities in Russia." Dealers in particular cases are named (also their Ukrainian contacts) and briefly profiled, and substantial amounts of opium involved are listed--usually in the hundreds of grams. Teiruraz Nineishvili, a 5-time loser, intended to sell his drugs at 50 rubles per gram.

GEORGIAN 'VILLAGE ASSEMBLIES' DISCUSS SOCIAL PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 May 1986 devotes most of page 3 to a 3,000-word feature, written by KOMUNISTI correspondents V. Chachibaia, Vl. Mchedlishvili, G. Vashakidze, D. Gergishvili, and H. Sharikadze, consisting of reports of "village assemblies" convened here and there in the republic to discuss such acute social problems as willful shirkers, shabashniki, and other manpower troubles; alcoholism and excessive celebrations; family and neighborly conflicts that drag on for years; and other "negative phenomena" and crimes.

Accompanying the feature is a 900-word Gruzinform interview with T. V. Lashkarashvili, a secretary of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which recently met to discuss the vital role played by village (and higher-level) assemblies of this sort and the main problems they have dealt with. She notes among other things that "the workers" are demanding "a crackdown" on widespread negative phenomena, and that, unfortunately, local soviet deputies still lack much authority in tackling woes of this sort.

In Salkhino (Gegechkori Rayon), participants demanded more action against negative phenomena, idlers, criminals (a child rape is mentioned), long-running neighborly conflicts, and official apathy. On the plus side, it is mentioned that anti-religious efforts have yielded some results.

In Khashmi (Sagaredzho), aktiv members complained that too many able-bodied persons flee the farm for the city or other job opportunities, including in particular local Gruzneft operations. Gruzneft chief Tevzadze, who took part in the meeting, promised not to hire kolkhozniks and sovkhoz workers anymore unless so authorized. Several family fights of long standing,

grounded in land disputes, were mentioned; figures are cited indicating a steady rise in serious crimes growing out of this phenomenon. MVD Chief Gorgodze took part.

The manpower drain was also the main focus of meetings in Khashuri Rayon, with figures given on those able-bodied persons who shirk farm work--many of them housewives and shabashniki. Mention is made of one shirker who made money by putting on a "pornographic film week" in his home.

A meeting in Qvareli Rayon focused on similar concerns, which participants linked to increasing privatism, speculation, drunkenness, and large numbers of passport violators; many of the latter, named in the report, were women.

In Godogani (Terzhola Rayon), figures are given on large numbers of farm residents who take jobs in Kutaisi, where enterprise officials hire them readily without authorization. A number of women are named as typical farm work shirkers in this context.

GEORGIAN SEMINAR DISCUSSES BIRTH RATE ASPECTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 May 1986 carries on page 3 Nino Kharazishvili's 2,700-word article about a "recent" one-week school seminar held in Kobuleti to discuss medical and sociological aspects of the birth rate, natural increase, mother and baby care, and other demographic concerns. The author stresses more than once that many of the participants were "young specialists." Physicians and experts in the field from other cities of the USSR also took part (numerous names are listed). A key institute involved in crucial aspects of Georgian demographics is the Scientific-Research Institute for Human Reproductive Functions, founded 28 years ago and still the only one of its kind in Europe.

Brief reference was made to "a new type" of population growth pattern in Georgia: low birth and death rates adding up to a "moderate" natural increase, also the fact that although the proportion of married women is rising and average age at marriage has decreased, fertility has declined.

Several factors are singled out: rapid urbanization, higher living standards (and demands), and the mass trend of women in the workforce. Childbearing by working women is but one-third of that of housewives, especially in the 20-29 age group. Abortions are also of great concern, inasmuch as births barely outnumber abortions now. The Health Ministry is stepping up efforts against abortions, and many people are particularly disturbed by the incidence of illegal abortions.

Several other related aspects were on the agenda, and once again the subject was broached of creating a "Republic Demographics Center" to coordinate all such concerns.

GEORGIAN TV'S DRUG FILM DEPICTS 'NATIONAL-CULTURAL NIHILISM'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 May 1986 carries on page 4 regular film reviewer Nana Tutberidze's 800-word article about a black-and-white Georgian feature film (fictional) depicting drug addiction among a group of young people. The film, titled "The Stain," has evoked a great deal of public comment and was favorably reviewed in PRAVDA as well. Its creator, Aleko Tsabadze, chose black-and-white in order to bring out in dramatic starkness the dark emptiness of the subculture he depicts, the grimy streets, and thorough unpleasantness of almost all the main characters, whose parents as well as they themselves are shown to be devoid of ideals or healthy motivation. A Georgian TV special will reportedly present further discussion by various public figures. AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI intends to continue its own discussion.

On 27 May 1986 page 3 the newspaper carries Tbilisi State University Deputy Journalism Dean Revaz Surguladze's 1,600-word analysis of the lesson to be learned and the warning to be taken from the life of young people involved in drugs and other criminal pursuits, including extortion, blackmail, and murder. He states that the characters' alienation grows out of rejection of what previous generations have built, plus ignorance of national-cultural values, and in particular "blind aping" of foreign fashions, manners, music, and other "mass-cult" elements that add up to "surrogate ideals" and way of life---in short, "national-cultural nihilism."

GEORGIAN DRUG DEALERS PROFILED, SUBSTANCES LISTED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 June 1986 carries on page 2, as part of its continuing commentary on the TV film drama "The Stain," Manana Kartozia's 1,800-word examination of the drug culture and its denizens. In her essay the author profiles a number of drug pushers who have been caught in the past month and year (also some of their hapless customers), where they obtained the drugs (mainly the Ukraine), what substances were involved and in what quantities (ranging from grams to kilograms of hashish, opium, "koknar" [cocaine?] and several pharmaceuticals), market value (1,000-1,500 rubles for a kilogram of hashish, for example) and other aspects.

One case is sketched in which "Georgian chekists," acting on a tip which included exact instructions on how to make the connection, made a bust in Lvov. In another, a particularly loathsome pusher named Andrey Lozinskiy had to be let go for insufficient evidence.

One narcotics gang that was uncovered was headed by a Moslem clergyman operating out of a mosque in Derbent (Dagestan). Another important criminal connection was exposed in the Kharkov pharmaceuticals factory.

In her introductory paragraphs the author gives snippets of quotes from drug users and dealers, using some of their actual jargon in order to add flavor to the horror she wants her readers to feel. In a later aside, she laments sadly that Ukrainian suppliers consider the Georgian customers to be "guys you can trust."

GEORGIAN MVD CHIEF URGES CLEAN-UP OF TRADE, CONSUMER SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 June 1986 carries on page 3 MVD chief Shota Gorgodze's 1,000-word "Open Letter" to Trade Minister Movsesyan, Consumer Services Minister Salia, and Tsekavshiri Chairman Shavishvili, in which he urges more effective measures--especially prophylactic measures--to clean up the moral atmosphere in those sectors and "nip crime in the bud." He states forthrightly that, because 80 percent of all food and industrial goods are earmarked for the state and co-op sectors, all manner of crooks and dishonest people hasten to find a profitable niche there. That snack-bar and warehouse jobs can be bought for the right price, for example, is common knowledge.

Internal auditing by the sectors themselves has proved ineffective, and the MVD has had to step in and expose corruption small and large. When such cases do come to light, the official report may duly acknowledge "violations of cadre selection and placement" but hardly ever notes the key factor: "criminal connections."

The only way to clean up this situation is for the relevant sectors to exercise greater control, make sure that personnel are properly impressed with the potential seriousness of any infractions and thus help them avoid temptation. The ministries and Tsekavshiri must not wait for the MVD to step in.

Tsekavshiri Chairman Shavishvili's 500-word response appears on 22 June, page 3 of KOMUNISTI. He reports discussion meetings held in all Tsekavshiri units, notes the progress that has been made in recent years, and acknowledges that much is left to do. It is time to crack down, and the effort will require the joint efforts of all sectors working together (the media, the MVD, the Finance Ministry, the prokuratura, and so on). A republic conference of officials and managers is to be convened "soon," with an aktiv to follow in early July.

Consumer Services Minister K. Salia's 600-word response appears on 26 June, page 3. He freely acknowledges his sector's grave shortcomings, noting that public opinion polls and citizens' letters have provided abundant evidence of public dissatisfaction with consumer services, and mentions two particular scandals without, however, going into any detail. He states that it is essential to tighten responsibility from bottom to top, crack down, make it crystal clear that "punishment is inevitable." Upper-level officials will get out of their offices and visit lower jurisdictions and consult with workers and management. He welcomes the chance to collaborate even more fruitfully with the MVD, and calls upon all citizens to rally to the cause.

CSO: 1830/33

SOCIAL ISSUES

STUDENTS SHOULD STUDY MORE SOCIALISM, LESS CAPITALISM

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 1 July 1986 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by K. Samadov, docent in the Political Economics Department at the D. Bunyadzade Azerbaijan Institute of Economics, discussing needed curriculum reforms at the institute. "For many years hours have been scheduled which give equal time to the study of capitalism and problems of modern capitalism and to the teaching of the socialist economy in the program. Yet for the growing generation, the deep and multifaceted study of the problems of the socialist economy is more important. Modern specialists must learn about problems in the socialist economy thoroughly and deeply through the mastery of management and organizational skills. Thus, we propose that in the curriculum of the political economics program more time be given to the study of the section on socialism and correspondingly less to the section on capitalism."

STUDENT STATISTICS FOR NEW SCHOOL YEAR GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 25 July 1986 carries on page 2 a 1500-word interview with G. Aliyev, AzSSR minister of higher and specialized secondary education. He discusses the student body of higher schools in the coming school year. "This year the republic's higher schools will accept 21,250 students, of which 12,100 will attend day sessions. More than 2000 youths educated in preparatory sections of our higher schools will also enter the student ranks. A total of 646 will be sent outside the republic to other higher schools in the country, of which 555 will be first-year students."

DRESS CODE PROPOSED FOR SECONDARY, HIGHER SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 3 July 1986 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by A. Imanov, chief teacher in the Scientific Communism Department at the Ch. Ildyrym Azerbaijan Polytechnic Institute, proposing the adoption of a dress code for students in specialized secondary and higher schools. "The passion for style, the tendency toward external adornment, the interest in flashy dress often reveals itself among students who, while having a serious respect for their basic work, indulge in an obsession with fashion in order to distinguish themselves from others and wear clothing inappropriate to their age, social status, and the students' reputation. Such

a situation exerts a negative influence on the spiritual-psychological atmosphere among students. I propose that a special style of dress for students at specialized secondary and higher schools be defined and applied."

AzSSR: CULTURAL ACTIVITIES DATA FALSIFIED IN BARDA RAYON

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 4 July 1986 carries on page 3 a 1500-word report by T. Mammadov on activities of the 60 clubs and houses of culture, 11 autoclubs and culture tents, and the centralized library system with its 70 branches in Barda Rayon. As the result of an investigation of the accounting report handed over by the rayon culture department to the Ministry of Culture, the reporter comment that "we must state it openly--the figures in this report are unreal." For example, the report states that 2,895 reports and lectures were delivered at clubs and houses of culture reaching an audience of almost half a million. The reporter asks: "were these measures actually implemented? In what documents is the work done reflected? They showed us only 6 texts of the 2,895(!) reports and lectures which were read." Further investigation revealed that most of the rayon's cultural institutions had been inactive for some time.

DRILLING PLATFORM FACTORY LACKS WORKERS' AMENITIES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 24 July 1986 carries on page 1 a 1000-word article by M. Asgarov, editor of the KHAZAR newspaper, on shortcomings in the construction of social, cultural, and housing facilities in the Sahil sector on the Caspian Sea; this problem affects primarily workers at the Baku Deep Sea Platform factory. Plans for the construction of an automated telephone exchange, a 300-bed hospital, a palace of culture, and 4 out of the needed 5 apartment buildings have not been met; roads are described as impassable and "horrible." Responsible construction officials claim that labor and material shortages are the basic cause of the problem. The reporter found that "other reasons for the lagging behind in building construction in the region include the incorrect labor organization within the trust's building administration" as well as "poor organization and a lack of control over the work."

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CSO: 1830/12

SOCIAL ISSUES

SELF-CRITICISM AT KASSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES GENERAL SESSION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 6 June 1986 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 3,100-word KazTAG report on a 5 June general session of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences titled "The Duties of Science in an Era of Radical Change." The article details research of the 32 academy institutes (with 236 doctors and 1,800 candidates) in recent years in many areas of interest to the republic's economy but also notes substantial self-criticism on the part of academy administrators. Academy leadership, for example, was faulted by speakers at the general session for poor management resulting in poor planning, unreasonable expectations for new technology, and failure to put good ideas into use. In particular, it is suggested that some institutes have overstated or even falsified results to be achieved from their research and have used unrealistic figures as the basis of planning.

Planning is in fact criticized as a weak area in general, being a mere formality in some cases, that is not taken seriously. Reasonable, well-thought-out plans that are closely adhered to are called for in the future.

The article also contains criticism of academy institutes for failure to provide creative space to young specialists and for failure to promote them to positions of responsibility. Also a subject of criticism is the lack of an experimental construction base to allow new technology to be worked through on a small scale before large investments are made. Research that is not in terms of "human need" is also castigated. The article calls for an evaluation of the relevancy of all work undertaken and of all books published.

ALCOHOLISM ON RISE IN EASTERN KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 30 May 1986 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter M. Abughaliyev, published under the rubric "Alcoholism--an Antisocial Phenomenon," titled "Lots of Talk, No Results." The article castigates officials and others in various Eastern Kazakhstan Oblast rayons for failure to carry out anti-alcoholism resolutions made in years past, with the result that alcoholism has even gotten worse in some areas. In the oblast's Tavricheskiy Rayon, for example, 23 more people than during the same period last year were sent to the drunk tank to sober up during the first 3 months of this year. In the

case of another rayon, moreover, Abughaliyev notes that is some of the officials charged with reducing alcoholism themselves who are getting drunk and creating problems. For that matter, alcohol-related crime is up in general, he laments.

The time has come, Abughaliyev stresses, for results. Party leaders and officials must, he suggests, assume their responsibilities and carry out measures yielding results.

KASSR: SPOILED CITY TEENAGERS NOT TAKING PART IN SUMMER WORK

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 30 May 1986 carries on page 14 a 1,300-word article by commentator Saytqazy Dosymov, published under the rubric "School Reform, an Honored Duty," titled "Spoiled Children of the Cities." The article is one in a series on the problems of instilling a socialist work ethic into the new generation. Dosymov's article looks, in this context, more specifically at summer labor camp bridges and the relatively low participation rate of "spoiled" city teenagers, who prefer to hang around their homes watching TV rather than engaging in socially beneficial activities.

Last year, Dosymov notes, some 202,137 students participated in 2849 summer work brigades but this was only a fraction of the possible participants. There are, he notes, (as of 1 January) 310,620 7th class, 299,344 8th class, and 176,257 9th class students in the KaSSR. Where, he asks, are those not participating and who are they? In fact, he makes clear from other figures that those not participating are by and large urban young people, with Alma-Ata City and Alma-Ata Oblast particularly under-represented within summer work brigades. Why, he asks, have educational and other authorities not taken a close look at such figures?

KASSR ROUND TABLE ON YOUTH LABOR ATTITUDES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 13 June 1986 carries on pages 10-11 a 3,800-word round-table discussion published under the rubric "School Reform--An Honored Duty," titled "The Primary Goal--Labor Education." The round-table--in which various organization, party and government authorities and others discussed the on-going concern of how to promote proper attitudes towards labor in young people--was sponsored by the Kazakhstan Writers Union.

During the discussion demographer Maqash Tatimov stated that perhaps 50 percent of republic labor resources is comprised of Kazakh young people and that perhaps 70 percent of future growth will come from the same direction. Thus the attitude of the young toward work is very important and, as Tatimov makes clear, there is clearly an ethnic as well as social side to the question.

Most other participants in the round-table looked at the problem in terms of badly organized and supported vocational education--much more is involved than summer camps, participants made clear--and suggested that youth leaving the schools are by and large very badly trained. And, one commentator noted, young people are being trained--badly the participants would suggest--in too few specialties, only 397 out of a recognized 6,800. Also noted in the

discussion is the on-going connection between poor labor training and attitudes toward work of young people and crime and juvenile delinquency.

TEXTBOOKS STILL MAJOR WEAKNESS OF KASSR ARABIC TEACHING

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MUGHALIMI in Kazakh on 20 June 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by S. Dukenbayev, KaSSR education Ministry inspector, titled "Some Problems of a New Discipline." The article reviews more than 10 years of Arabic-language instruction (to 3,325 students in all) in the KaSSR, which Dukenbayev sees largely as years of achievement in the new field--republic education in Arabic. However, he acknowledges that problems with textbooks continue to affect the program adversely. The problems he shows, are in three areas: failure of an understaffed Mektep Press Arabic editorial office to produce the texts needed for every level, slow production of texts when they are finally ready, and shortages of existing texts, which are printed in very small editions. Dukenbayev, however, sees hope that such problems will be overcome in the next few years and that the program of Arabic teaching in the republic will continue to grow and prosper.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

SOURCES OF MOSCOW OBLAST POLLUTION IDENTIFIED

Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian 29 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by N. Artyukhin, sector chief, Commission on the Study of Productive Forces and Natural Resources under the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, candidate in technical sciences: "In Search of a Balance With Nature"]

[Text] Ask anyone if it is necessary to protect nature and you undoubtedly will get an affirmative response. It is not even that literally from the school desk we are inculcated with this common truth. One of the consequences of scientific-technical progress is such that any unthinking intervention into the course of living nature almost immediately and rather obviously is expressed in losses which cannot be replaced.

It is one thing to make a statement of losses, and quite another to take a strict scientific approach to the processes occurring in the world around us and to perform a strict analysis of man's management activity.

In the past five-year plan, the study of problems of development and location of productive forces in Podmoskovye has increased significantly in scope and in depth, including fundamental research performed within the system of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This was facilitated in large part by the initiative shown by the joint commission of the CPSU Moscow Oblast Committee and the presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences on the scientific-technical cooperation of the USSR Academy of Sciences with the Moscow Oblast organizations in conducting integrated research, analyzing the state of natural resources in the Podmoskovye region and the tendency of their economic application, and defining the directions for the most rational use of nature. For a number of years, this work was performed by scientists at the Commission for the Study of Productive Forces and Natural Resources under the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium (KEPS), as well as by other interested organizations, including those in the Podmoskovye area.

Undoubtedly, our oblast occupies an exceptional position in the country. Due to the presence of the largest urban agglomeration on its territory, the environmental system of the oblast experiences huge loads and overloads. The

country's largest industrial complex and powerful scientific potential are concentrated within the margins of a limited area. The figures are impressive. There are over 1,100 industrial enterprises operating in Podmoskovye and around 410 agricultural associations, around 500 scientific-research institutes and design buros. There are 3 large scientific centers located here, and around 30 scientific organizations of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The main specific peculiarity of our oblast is the effect of Moscow on numerous aspects of the economic and social development of Podmoskovye. It creates many problems which must be solved on the territory of the oblast. This is easily illustrated by the following examples. The oblast must supply the city with raw materials, water, building materials, and agricultural products. There are around 630,000 Podmoskovye residents working in Moscow, and numerous branches of city enterprises and scientific and educational institutions are located in the oblast. Industrial and household waste is stored and utilized in the oblast.

A scientific analysis has shown that many economic management questions of the oblast and the capital are resolved by means of Podmoskovye resources. But can we forget that the amounts of these resources are rather limited? An even more important fact is that the development and application of individual types of resources is still performed in an uncoordinated manner. The interests of the consumers are not tied in to each other. This, naturally, reduces their overall economic effectiveness, and the methods of extracting minerals are constantly getting more expensive.

Today, under conditions of the intensive development of all sectors and the marginally high anthropogenic loads on the environmental complex of Podmoskovye, the rational application of the oblast's natural resources has become a rather acute key problem. And this is not merely a scientific-technical or economic problem, but a social one as well. If we continued to use them extensively, this would lead to a sharp expansion in the scope of their development and to the exhaustion of these resources. And yet, as the 27th Party Congress noted, we must preserve the unique natural complex of Podmoskovye.

Studies on the problems of the use of natural resources in the oblast performed by scientists showed a number of acute questions which require immediate resolution already in this five-year plan. In order to better understand the scope of this work, let us cite some figures. At present on the territory of the oblast there have been recorded over 20,000 (!) permanent industrial sources of atmospheric pollution. But the most alarming thing is that only 60 percent of these are equipped with permanently operating dust and gas catching installations. The efficiency of some of these installations barely reaches 10-15 percent.

Another part of the problem of pollution of the air basin are the small boilers. Today in Podmoskovye there are no more and no less than over 1,000 of them. The overwhelming majority of these boiler installations use solid fuel and high-sulphur fuel oil for their operation. In the winter their output into the atmosphere is rather noticeable. Motor transport also adds its "input" to pollution. It accounts for up to 40 percent of all the pollutants.

In the course of their research, scientists identified 12 permanently operating industrial centers of pollution in the territory of Podmoskovye. The main ones are the Lyuberetsko-Balashikhinskiy, the Mytishchinsko-Shchelkovskiy, and the Noginsko-Elektrostalskiy. Naturally, this situation cannot be considered normal.

The water reservoirs are also no less polluted. Again, we will cite figures. The annual dumping of industrial and sewage waste water today reaches 4.4 cubic kilometers. It would seem that maximal attention should be given to the purification of sewage water and industrial drainage. Enterprises should be changed over to waste-free technology and to operation on a closed cycle. But what is happening in fact? The control services rate the operation of 170 out of 200 outlets of industrial drainage water on the oblast's territory as being very low. Despite optimistic publications, the most polluted sections are the Moscow River downstream from the city, and the rivers in the southern portion of the oblast.

Work on purification of waste water and surface drainage from the cities of Podmoskovye is also unsatisfactory. To put it more precisely, this drainage is neither purified nor regulated. Meanwhile, around 5 million cubic meters of waste water are dumped into the Moscow River every day. Additional pollution is brought in by the Pakhra, Severka, Nerskaya, and Setun Rivers. There are even "record holders" on pollution. The most polluted river in Podmoskovye is the Klyazma.

The "bit" added by agricultural organizations is also large. Even when the accepted technology of application of fertilizers is maintained, 5 to 10 percent of them are washed off the fields into the water reservoirs. If the technology is disrupted--and we know very well how often this happens--up to 50 percent of the fertilizers applied to the soil may get into the water. Clearly, little attention is given to purification of drainage waters from animal raising complexes, especially pig farms.

What are the consequences? General pollution has a negative effect on underground waters--one of the most important sources of water supply to the oblast's cities. The figures simply bear out this fact. The zones of moderate and intensive pollution of ground waters already comprise up to 70 percent of the oblast's territory. Moreover, the water-bearing horizons are dropping by 1-2 meters annually!

Nature suffers a great loss from the 130 recorded dump sites. One-fourth of them are today located in regions of water collection basins, including also at the sources of drinking water supply. We might add that of the 60 million tons of waste created annually, no more than 15 percent is utilized, and the rest accumulates at dumps and waste piles. Since most of the dumps are not complex engineering structures, as they should be, we can imagine how many toxic substances get into the soil and water.

We have already said that the oblast's resources are limited. The question is most acute in regard to water resources.

Podmoskovye receives almost half of its water supply from underground water. The oblast's cities receive all their water supply from it. This means that we must take all possible measures to prevent the intensive depletion of the water-bearing horizons leading to the rapid exhaustion of the underground water resources. There is yet another reserve, if we reduce the losses of drinking water in communal-household management during its transport and delivery to the consumers. For the present day these losses comprise... one-third! We must urgently develop the use of recycled water in industry. Aside from a pure savings of water, it also gives a tangible economic effect. Computations show that the cost of drinking water used in significant quantities for industrial needs comprises 7-8 kopeks per cubic meter throughout the oblast. Recycled water would cost only 0.5-1 kopek.

Podmoskovye was always famous for its forests. Today the order of the day is the more intensive industrial application of deciduous tree varieties. This would make it possible to even out the balance of timber resources and improve the varietal and age structure of the forest, primarily of coniferous varieties. The intensive cutting of Podmoskovye forests which had been carried on for many years, and primarily the cutting of coniferous varieties of trees, changed the varietal and age structures. Forests where coniferous varieties predominate are experiencing an acute shortage of mature and maturing stock. Sanitary cutting is not yet performed as seriously as it should be. At the end of 1984, around 800 hectares were taken up by dry stock.

Our oblast widely utilizes mineral resources for the production of building materials. However, the methods by which the mining is conducted, and mainly the organization of the work are far from ideal. Here is an example. Deposits of construction raw materials are scattered throughout the oblast. Only 5 percent of them are located in the forest park protective belt of the capital and 2 percent--within the margins of the first belt of the sanitary zone of protection of the Moscow water line. Yet these 7 (in total) percent give almost 30 percent of the total building materials extracted in Podmoskovye. Isn't the price too high, isn't the loss for the environment too great if we keep in mind that zones where mining is conducted are generally untouchable for purposes of farming activity?

Moreover, mining operations are also conducted in other quarries without strict adherence to environmental protection measures. The managers give no consideration to the fact that each hectare of land disrupted by open pit mining has a harmful effect on the same size adjoining area.

According to any computations it turns out that the area's own reserves are incapable of fully meeting the demands of the building industry in the oblast and in Moscow. The time has come to acutely pose the question of seeking out possibilities of covering the growing shortage of raw materials outside the limits of Podmoskovye, sharply reducing and then finally discontinuing altogether the mining operations in protected and preserved zones.

At the same time we must also keep in mind the following important reserve: slag, ash, sand siftings and other technological waste is accumulating in dumps, quarry tailings and other large industrial enterprises. The volume of these materials is simply huge! The dump sites of the Sychevskiy GOK [ore enriching

combine] contain around 30 million cubic meters of sand. The Khotkovskiy quarry has 7 million, the Tuchkovskiy--10 million, and the Ikshinskiy--6 million. The quality and technological properties of such by-products are no worse, and in many cases are even higher than those of specially extracted raw materials. At the same time, there are practically no technological difficulties associated with their processing. Why not utilize them in a proprietary manner?

Perhaps the picture which we perceive after reading this article may seem very serious. And this really is the case. However, most of the problems uncovered by scientific research are today subject to solution. It is important not to let the moment slip by, since we have no more time for meditation, for departmental correspondence, or for bureaucratic red tape!

Where do we start? We must urgently organize a unified regional system of geological-geophysical, soil-geochemical and hydrogeological monitoring for Moscow and the oblast. This system would be the basis for directing the processes of preserving and improving the natural environment. And here we should not limit ourselves merely to Moscow's forest protection zone. The system must also extend to all of Podmoskovye.

It is absolutely necessary to introduce limitations on taking water from all water-bearing horizons where the water levels are dropping. Parallel with this, we must develop at a rapid rate new deposits which are farther removed from the consumers. It is extremely important to accelerate the introduction of recycled water supply at enterprises. This will make it possible to reduce the expenditure of drinking water for industrial needs. Today we need rapid centralization of management and protection of all types of water resources and a strict adherence to all environmental protection legislation--even at a detriment to production.

We need to intensify work on land reclamation using the dry methods--liming acid soils, liquidation and prevention of erosion, clearing arable lands of shrubbery and brush. In order to preserve the forest potential, we must intensify the utilization of deciduous trees for economic purposes, primarily aspen groves. Also, we must immediately develop proposals for a by-stage reduction and cessation of mining operations in protected and sanitary zones--the forest and the water are tied together in nature by unbreakable bonds of the ecological cycle.

The question of application of secondary resources and complete utilization of by-products from dumps and waste heaps requires immediate solution. Such work would be effective only on an intersectorial level. If we do not embark upon this task, in the next few years we risk finding ourselves surrounded by one huge dump site of industrial and household waste.

And, of course, the question of toxic waste and unpurified drainage from industrial and agricultural enterprises and city sewer systems demands immediate solution. The Law must issue its weighty utterance in regard to environmental protection. Finally, the local Soviets must also issue their weighty utterance.

The questions which we have touched upon do not encompass the entire list of problems--technical, economic, and social--in the rational utilization of nature in the Moscow region. The importance of this problem goes far beyond the boundaries of the oblast proper. The tasks are great and complex, but they can be resolved. The degree to which each of us will be inspired by their importance will determine the condition in which we will see Podmoskovye in a few years.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

'MUSLIMS FOR PEACE' CONFERENCE HELD IN BAKU

Conference Opens in Baku

NC070520 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] An international Islamic conference opened in Baku today on the struggle waged by Muslims for peace. Here is a report by our correspondent Zerkhanum Akhmedov:

The movement for establishing lasting peace and defusing international tension is gradually growing. The Soviet peace initiatives constitute an effective contribution toward this movement. Clerics are also contributing toward the struggle to guarantee the security of the peoples of the world.

An international Islamic conference opened in the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences today on the struggle waged by Muslims for peace. Participants will be discussing efforts to unite the work of clergymen in the struggle for peace, and ways and means of warding off the nuclear threat to the world.

On behalf of the Soviet Government, Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory message to the participants. Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, read Ryzhkov's message to those taking part in the conference.

Text of Ryzhkov Greeting

LD011529 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Baku October 1 TASS--Follows the full text of a message of greetings from Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Ryzhkov to the participants in the "Moslems for peace" conference:

"On behalf of the Soviet Government I cordially welcome the participants in the 'Moslems for peace' conference.

"Your forum devoted to the most topical problem of the present is being held at a disquieting time. The most bellicose imperialist circles have sharply deteriorated the international situation. They are building up the arms race,

seeking militarization of outer space and pushing the world to a nuclear catastrophe. Imperialism is insolently interfering in the affairs of other countries and peoples.

"Full disregard for the interests of sovereign states, U.S. bandit actions against Libya, Israel's refusal to withdraw its troops from southern Lebanon, the threat of using force against Syria and other countries are fraught with a direct danger to universal peace. An end should be put once and for all to that policy. The principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs should triumph in the relations between states and nations."

"The Soviet state steadily abides by these principles. They were proclaimed in the very first decrees of Soviet Government, the special address "to all working Moslems of Russia and the East", which for the first time in the world underlined the right of the Moslems to be masters in their countries, to determine their future themselves.

"In the present-day situation it is necessary as never before that every man on earth should become profoundly aware of his personal responsibility for the preservation of peace and establishment of fair relations between nations and states. It is important to build up joint efforts of both governments and public forces of the West and East in the struggle for peace and security.

"Every day millions of people of the most different political and ideological orientations are becoming aware of the need of vigorous actions for peace, thus promoting a rise in the potential of peace, reason and justice, opposing the forces of diktat, militarism and aggression. The participation of prominent representatives of Islamic organisations, the public, scientists from many countries in your conference shows that different Moslem strata are joining more energetically in the common struggle against the nuclear threat, for the consolidation of universal peace."

"True as it is to the principles of the Leninist peace policy, the Soviet Government is doing its utmost to avert a new world war. A well-founded programme of fully eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century was put forward in the January 15 statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. The repeated extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests by our country has been a major step towards solution of this problem common to all mankind. Broadly known are the Soviet Union's concrete initiatives for a political settlement of conflict situations in different parts of the globe, its insistent actions for the early fair solution of the Middle East problem, settlement of the political situation around Afghanistan, termination of the senseless Iranian-Iraqi war. We wholeheartedly support the idea for the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea to become zones of durable peace, the proclamation of the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone and the proposal that such a zone be established in South-East Asia.

"The Soviet Government regards with understanding and profound approval the noble aim of your forum, highly appreciate its efforts aimed at consolidating peace, mutual understanding and friendship between nations.

"I wish success in the work of the conference.

N. Ryzhkov,
chairman of the USSR Council
of Ministers"

Afghan War 'Harms' Relations with Muslims

LD031514 Kuwait KUNA in English 1424 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Baku, Soviet Union, Oct 3 (KUNA)--The Islamic League's Secretary General Dr. 'Abdallah Nasif Friday called on the Soviet Union to reconsider its position over the Afghan problems.

Addressing the final session of the international Islamic conference, Dr. Nasif said the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan has harmed Moscow's relations with the Islamic Moslem world. "Supporting the oppressor is an act of oppression," he said.

On the other hand, Dr. Nasif highlighted the "vicious" western media campaign against Islam and Moslems, saying "Islam abhors all forms of violence and terrorism."

He noted that Moslems are victims of terrorism and their countries are becoming experiment fields for weapons.

Syrians Meet with Soviet Delegations

JN031312 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Baku--Awqaf Minister Dr. Muhammad al-Khatib has met with a number of heads of Soviet religious departments and several heads of delegations participating in the international Islamic conference being held in Baku, capital city of the Soviet Azerbaijan Republic. During the meetings, talks revolved around the situation in the Middle East, as well as on issues of common concern.

The international Islamic conference elected Dr. Muhammad al-Khatib, head of the Syrian Arab delegation, as alternate chairman of the conference after he was allowed to speak first before other delegations in appreciation of Syria's role and people in the struggle to achieve justice and peace.

A SANA correspondent has learned there will be a permanent chairmanship committee for the conference which will be assigned with publicizing and following up its resolutions and with coordinating Muslims' struggle to establish world peace. Meanwhile, the conference's three committees are continuing work on preparing the conference's final documents.

Forum Adopts Statement, Ends Work

LD031538 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Baku October 3 TASS--An international Islamic conference, 'Moslems in the Struggle for Peace', has wound up its work here.

The participants in the three-day forum discussed questions of pooling the Moslems' efforts in the struggle to prevent a nuclear war, ensure peace and security on the globe and preserve the sacred gift of life.

About 600 statesmen, public religious figures, envoys of the Moslem communities from almost 60 countries of Asia, Africa and Europe, including the Soviet Union, discussed the documents of the Islamic peacemaking forum.

Today's morning plenary session heard and adopted a statement by the conference, an appeal to all parliaments, governments and the United Nations Organisations, and an appeal to all Moslems of the world.

The delegates to the conference spoke highly of the USSR's peace initiatives for averting world nuclear catastrophe, specifically the proposal for setting up a comprehensive system of collective security, and the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests imposed by the Soviet Government.

They received with deep satisfaction the news about the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik and expressed the wish for it to become a good prologue to the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations and serve the cause of the general amelioration of the international situation.

The Baku forum declared in favour of convening an Asian-Pacific conference of representatives of all religions on the issue of promoting peace and security in that region.

A standing body was set up to circulate among the world's public and political circles information on the results of the conference with a view to translating into life its ideas. The forum endorsed the composition of the body to include also leaders of the Soviet Union's Moslem organisations.

The participants in the Islamic meeting sent a message to Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressing gratitude for attention to the conference and the high assessment of its role.

Afghan, Libyan Figures Commentary

LD041953 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] As already reported, the international Islamic conference "Moslems for Peace" has ended in Baku. In the course of 3 days, its participants--prominent religious public figures from Asia, Africa, and Europe, including also from the Soviet Union, discussed problems of war and peace, elimination of the nuclear threat, and the achievement of mutual understanding among nations.

This is what (Bashar al-Guweidi), general coordinator of the League of the World Islamic call of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, said in an interview with our correspondent:

[Begin (Al-Guweidi) recording in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] The basic problem which the mankind is facing today is the preservation of life on earth. This aim can be achieved only through opposing aggressive intentions. I am convinced that this conference will exert influence upon the entire world and in particular upon the situation in the Middle East. Our region is more exposed to aggressive machinations and therefore we are more interested in peace than others.

As far as the Soviet peace initiatives are concerned, they obtained the full support and approval of all-peace loving forces. The Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests provides evidence about the sincere intentions of the Soviet Union in achieving peace. We spoke repeatedly about our position of support to these Soviet initiatives. [end recording]

And this is what Abdol Jamil Zarif, minister of Islamic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stated:

[Begin Zarif recording in Dari with superimposed Russian translation] Struggle for peace is at the center of attention of all peace-loving forces of the world, including religious figures. The clergy of Afghanistan, too, are striving to bring a worthy contribution by all available means to the cause of sparing the planet from the threat of nuclear war. We welcome and support all the peace initiatives of the Soviet state, and in particular the decision about the unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts. We also place high hopes on the new Soviet-American summit meeting. [end recording]

USSR-Muslim Board Chairman Remarks

LD040935 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Baku October 3 TASS--The participants in the international Islamic conference "Moslems for peace", which ended in the capital of Azerbaijan today, have received with satisfaction the news on the coming Reykjavik Soviet-American summit meeting. This was stated at a press conference today by Chairman of the Moslem Board of the European Part of the USSR and Siberia Mufti Talgat Tadjuddin. The Moslems of the world are looking forward to its positive results, said the religious leader.

The delegates from more than 60 countries who took part in the Islamic conference here pledged support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet state and its proposal that the world be rid of nuclear weapons by the end of the century, said the Mufti.

Touching upon the Middle East situation, the Mufti stressed that without a fair solution of the Palestinian issue, it is impossible to have a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He declared for an international conference on the Middle East to be held with the participation of all parties concerned.

Answering the question on the life of Moslems in the USSR, Mufti Tadjuddin said that new mosques had been built in a number of cities in the recent years, mosques in Moscow and Leningrad are being restored and enlarged. The state gives land to build mosques and grants building materials on easy terms.

The Koran was issued in the USSR many times, including in Kazan, said Mufti Talgat Tadjuddin. He dwelt on Soviet Moslems' links with Moslems in other countries and noted that delegations were exchanged every year. Soviet Moslems regularly make pilgrimage to Mecca.

Summing up the results of the Islamic conference, the Mufti expressed confidence that "the Moslems of different countries of Asia, Africa and Europe, including the Soviet Union, will do the utmost to put into life the sacred ideals of peace, fraternity, and freedom."

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REGIONAL ISSUES

ADJARIAN SETTLERS THRIVE IN EAST GEORGIAN VILLAGE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 May 1986 carries on page 2 Vl. Mchedlishvili's 800-word article on the thriving Samtatskaro sovkhos and community in East Georgia's Tsiteltskaro Rayon. The community's lagging fortunes began turning around some 6 years ago, when families from highland Adjara were brought in; so far, some 180 families have put down roots there. One big factor in their present prosperity--families have been earning 15,000 to 20,000 rubles a year--is the introduction of the family contract which, among other stipulations, assigns each family 5 to 10 hectares of vineyard. Remuneration, based on the cost-accounting system, depends not on mere production but on sales, thus ensuring careful concern for high quality. The average sovkhos worker's age is 26, one of the lowest in the republic.

ADJARIAN OFFICIALS REQUEST LESS PAPERWORK, FEWER MEETINGS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 May 1986 carries on page 2 M. Gorgiladze's and Al. Zurashvili's 2,200-word article on the general subject of effective "style" of party and government work, with the main focus on the need to cut down on paperwork and meetings, which take an enormous amount of time and actually impair effectiveness on all levels. The setting of the authors' inquiry is Adjara, in particular Kobuleti and Khulo rayons, where party and soviet officials provide specific data on such matters as numbers of documents passed down from or demanded by higher bodies, numbers of meetings attended, and other statistics constituting evidence of "formalism" and red tape. One (unnamed) raykom first secretary's attitude is characterized as frustrated by it all. Officials had suggestions to make on ways to streamline their work.

A second theme of the article is the need for party workers to "get out among the people" rather than sitting in the office shuffling papers. Among good examples in this regard is an on-going effort aimed at consciousness raising among the women of highland Khulo Rayon's Gordzhomi village district, where "harmful traditions" are especially acute. Outstanding women of various professions have been brought in to advise Gordzhomi's women on the need for education and culture. Some 100 local women are to be taken on excursions to Moscow and Tbilisi.

NEW, TOUGHER BAZAAR PERMITS INTRODUCED IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 May 1986 carries on page 2 RAPO Main Administration Chief S. Rukhadze's 1,200-word article about new "certificates" [svidetel'stva] that have been introduced as of 10 May for authorization of persons desiring to sell their household plot surplus goods in the kolkhoz bazaars. They replace the "standard permits" [spravki] which have been in use the past year and which, though they helped clean up the situation considerably, allowed certain chronic shortcomings and violations to persist. The new certificates have been introduced by joint order of the Agroindustrial Committee and the Trade Ministry.

The new certificates include a certified (sealed) photograph of the authorized holder; they are good for 2 years; and they include 32 sheets (=64 permits). Through joint RAPO and kolkhoz-sovkhoz procedures, accurate lists are kept of those to whom the documents are issued. Only kolkhozniks, sovkhoz workers, pensioners, and certain qualified intelligentsia and urban dwellers in good standing are authorized. For control purposes, each city and rayon has been assigned a code [shifr], and each farm or similar unit has been assigned a number [nomer]. Each certificate carries the appropriate code and number, and strict records are kept of all issuances; the relevant unit officials (farm, bazaar) are warned not to allow laxity or infractions. The MVD is to play a greater role in enforcement.

The author offers a couple of proposals designed to promote the interests of sellers and consumers alike. They include setting up a Tsekavshiri Co-Op Point in the village of Digomi and similar ones elsewhere, also expansion of the number of bazaar trade service bureaus in operation.

LABOR TRAINING-RETRAINING, PLACEMENT SYSTEM DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 May 1986 carries on page 2 Gruzinform correspondent I. Sudakova's 1,500-word interview with Labor Committee Chairman Rusudan Dzhaparidze and sociologist Tatiana Kiknadze concerning various aspects of labor training and retraining for persons over 30, in particular women who are entering the work force for the first time or resuming after having taken time out to raise children. Polls and surveys have shown that a considerable portion of them lack needed qualifications and fall into jobs that give little satisfaction. Although women constitute about one-half of the work force, they constitute over 80 percent of all non-working persons.

Mentioned prominently among lines of endeavor that such women might profitably take up are such "so-called non-prestige" occupations as office clerks and, especially, home child-care workers. The latter would be especially valuable in those rayons that presently lack kindergartens and nurseries, and older women, perhaps with children of their own to tend, would be more suitable than, say, younger ones who might feel forced to take

such jobs after failing to get into a VUZ. Polls have shown that there are many persons who are by inclination ready and willing for opportunities of this sort.

The interlocutors go into some detail about the necessary "base" for the requisite training for these and other occupations, then turn to more general matters of work force redistribution (not just of women) due, in large part, to "releases" of manpower thanks to higher labor productivity in particular sectors and other manifestations of the on-going "transformation." These interrelated circumstances necessitate an effective placement system, and the Georgian Labor Committee's efforts along these lines, using computers for best coordination, are among the first in the USSR.

PROBLEMS WITH GEORGIAN SCHOOL COMPUTER PROGRAMS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 May 1986 carries on page 3 a 700-word Gruzinform article concerning the vast potential of programs to spread computer literacy in the schools and noting a number of problems that have yet to be solved. So far, very few classrooms have the necessary equipment (many upper-grade students taking the course have "never seen a computer"). A standard school computer has yet to be decided upon, also the appropriate language. Nor is the 72 hours allotted to train classroom teachers adequate. Existing equipment breaks down frequently, spare parts are in short supply, and there are too few specialists available.

Efforts are being made by the Education Ministry to get various ministries and other organizations to make their computer centers available for the necessary instruction, and some of them have done so--but not all. Many managers and executives are shortsighted and curiously inert with regard to the need for trained specialists, a need which after all they share. Another way to make up for the lack of equipment is the institution of the "mobile terminal," but snags have developed there as well.

GEORGIAN HIGHWAYS CHIEF DISCUSSES PLANS, PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 May 1986 carries on page 2 Sh. Amashukeli's 2,100-word interview with Highways Minister B. Saralidze concerning plans and problems in his sector. Figures are given on amounts of work done and to be done, broken down by category of roads and highways. Because the ministry requested 260 million rubles but was allocated only 110 million for the coming period, priority has had to be assigned to particular construction and repair projects; bypass segments

around several major towns are among those selected. Overall, Georgia's traffic is rising and road expansion and maintenance can't keep up.

In addition to lack of funds, the Highways Ministry suffers from an acutely inadequate industrial base, lack of developed quarries, a low proportion of mechanization, and high level of manual labor. Working conditions are generally poor.

In an appended commentary, the editors rhetorically demand to know why, for example, Georgia holds last place in the USSR with regard to top-category highways (even neighboring Armenia and Azerbaijan are "ten times better"), why the republic is near the bottom in the size of its fleet of bulldozers and other equipment, and the like. "Some people," the editors conclude, "need a lesson."

GEORGIAN PLANT BUILDING TANKS FOR CHERNOBYL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 May 1986 carries on page 1 D. Bitsadze's 500-word article about the Rustavi Metal Structures Plant, which is manufacturing five 1,000-cubic-meter tanks [rezervuary] ordered by Soyuzstal'konstruktsiya for the Chernobyl AES; the use is unspecified. Declared a "shock project" by the plant's collective, the tanks are being made from "select materials" under strict quality control. Workers are working overtime (including double shifts) and on days off, and many have contributed extra earnings to the Chernobyl fund. Two tanks have already been completed, with the remaining ones to be ready and on their way by 25 May--a week ahead of schedule.

GEORGIAN ENGINEERS TOO NUMEROUS, LACK PRESTIGE, EFFECTIVENESS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 May 1986 carries on pages 2-3 Professor D. Dzeladze's 3,100-word essay examining the problem of Georgia's degree-holding engineer cadres who, paradoxically, contribute considerably less to economic effectiveness than their numbers might imply, and whose profession has diminished greatly in prestige as a result. Statistics show that while workers realize some 75-80 percent of their "labor potential," engineers achieve barely 20 percent. Many engineers, in fact, have quit their jobs to take "worker jobs" in order to regain a sense of usefulness; this is especially true in metallurgy.

In early 1985 Georgia's industry and construction employed a work force of 589,000, which included 46,200 engineers (compared, say, with a total of 67,000 in all of West Germany). The fact is, this high figure does not reflect the economy's real needs, especially now. In the "early years," the focus was on mass training of engineers who worked with quite restricted independence and initiative. Unfortunately, the effects of this practice are still reflected in today's "mentality." All too many engineers chose

that career because of unwillingness to engage in physical labor. Many are less competent to do real work than, say, a mechanic, technician, welder, or ordinary economist--and some of these trades are in short supply. Yet the VUZes go on turning out more and more engineers.

The author also discusses certain other important aspects of the problem: excessive categorization of engineering types, many of them illogical; the need to differentiate two basic types, namely idea-men and implementers; the suggestion that the title "engineer" be given to the VUZ graduate only after having proved himself in the relevant probation period; and the need for more attention to computer literacy in engineer training. In addition, he makes reference to a successful experiment in Leningrad designed to streamline the deployment of engineering cadres.

BEREAVED GEORGIAN MOTHER SPARKS AFGHAN CHILDREN'S RELIEF

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 May 1986 carries on page 4 Gruzinform correspondent I. Sudakova's 900-word article about a Gldani (Tbilisi) micro-rayon women's council which, among other valuable civic efforts, has been making clothing and other goods to send to a children's home in Kabul. While Sudakova was interviewing the group they enlisted her to help wrap the packages and to draft a letter of good will which, among other things, condemned U.S. imperialism. This particular project was sparked by Nora Karanadze, who came up with the idea in part as a way to assuage her own grief over the death a year ago of her son, who "remained true to his internationalist duty to the last" and who was given several posthumous military awards (the Karanadze family has a military tradition).

The article goes into some detail about the formation of the group 3 years ago on the initiative of a woman who served with the partisans at age 15 in World War Two and who survived Ravensbruck and Buchenwald. Raykom and ispolkom officials gave their blessing to the club and provided material support. The women have done very successful work with troubled families and delinquent children as well.

GEORGIAN IMITATORS OF WESTERN ADS 'HELP OUR ADVERSARIES'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 May 1986 carries on page 4 A. Kochetkov's and R. Akhvlediani's 900-word article examining and condemning the phenomenon of Georgian advertising art which blatantly (and sometimes near-fraudulently) imitates Western styles. In particular, brand names and logos such as "Camel," "Coca-Cola," the "Marlboro Man," and similar recognizable images show up--mostly metamorphosed into Georgian script and backgrounds altered to resemble Georgian ones--on backpacks and

other consumer goods and souvenirs. Items of this sort are being manufactured and marketed by the Blind Society, Goskomizdat, and the Physical Culture and Sports Committee, among others.

N. G. Shoshitaishvili, director of the Georgian affiliate of the USSR Scientific-Research Institute of Technical Esthetics, states that at the least this phenomenon reflects economic managers' poor taste and a lack of "political conditioning" on the part of departmental art councils. He proposes that the intersectorial art council, which presumably passes on such matters, be replaced by a non-sectorial [vnevedomstvennyy] art council which would have veto power and the right to withdraw offensive goods from production.

The authors of the article point out, and Shoshitaishvili re-emphasizes, that this aping of foreign symbols reflects several grave problems. Obviously, it implies that "foreign goods are better than ours" and that decorations of this sort are the best way to make sales. More subtly, it is a form of "antipatriotism" and a "veiled attempt" to imply that "everything over there is excellent"--hence it is a practice that can only "play into the hands of our ideological adversaries."

Brief reference is made to a similar article, published about a year ago, on the same subject.

ADJARIAN SETTLERS REVIVE BIG-FAMILY TRADITION IN MESKHETIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 May 1986 carries on page 2 Soso Abashidze's 1,400-word article about the revitalizing effect of young settlers from overpopulated highland Adjara in near-depopulated districts of Meskheta (in particular, Adigeni Rayon). Highland Adjara has become a kind of "donor" to the region, and the settlers have brought the boon of their big-family traditions to ghost-towns and villages long in decline. They are hard workers, good carpenters and stonemasons, and have been building homes, schools, social facilities, and communications. Families are given 4,500 rubles in state credit and free building materials. Livestock farming, upon which the district's economic prosperity will depend, is already producing good results. Various statistics add up to an encouraging picture on all fronts.

The prevalence of young people in this life-giving infusion, and the fact that the "children's contingent" is growing after years of decline, are themes that are repeated over and over. In a brief passage, the author notes that there are around 22,000 households in Adigeni Rayon. It is expected that in "2 or 3 years" an industrial work force of some 2,500 will have been built up (no industries specified).

GEORGIANS PROVIDE MONEY, TEA, HAVEN FOR CHERNOBYL VICTIMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 May 1986 carries on page 1 an 1,100-word Gruzinform feature by A. Kokaia, A. Sharashunov, and I. Sudakova on Georgians' warmhearted response to the Chernobyl disaster, an event which--like the shared ordeals of World War Two--has rallied all the Soviet people and reaffirmed centuries-old Georgian-Ukrainian ties in particular. People in all walks of life have donated or pledged to donate a day's wage or more to the relief fund, and collectives are donating well-earned bonus prize money; a Tbilisi bank official said 32,000 rubles had already been collected. Outfits in West Georgia are donating large amounts of tea. Thousands of people all over the USSR have "requested--nay, demanded--"the right to be sent to Chernobyl to help (one prominent Georgian is named in this regard). In addition, Georgians in great numbers are eagerly offering to take Charnobyl children into their homes.

FULL DEVELOPMENT OF GEORGIAN HYDROPOWER POTENTIAL URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 May 1986 carries on page 2 Sh. Amashukeli's 1,400-word article concerning the excellent work of the Scientific-Research Institute for Power Engineering [Energetika] and Hydroengineering Structures and, on the basis of progressive new technologies and components developed there, urging full development of Georgia's hydropower potential, which according to Institute Director Chogovadze now stands at only 15 percent. Professor Chogovadze states that although the republic has substantial quantities of oil and coal, "hydropower is the right path to take" in view of Georgia's solid experience in all phases of such development. Various figures are cited on present and long-term generative capacity. A brief passage also ties in hydropower to irrigation development projects on various rivers. Brief mention is also made of the republic's geothermal potential. The title of the piece, "Patented in Developed Countries," reflects statements in the article concerning the excellent quality and reliability of hydroengineering technologies and structures developed by the Institute--some of which have been patented in countries like the U.S., West Germany, and Japan.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY NEEDED TO ENHANCE 'HUMAN FACTOR' IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 31 May 1986 carries on page 2 N. Dzhavelidze's 3,100-word article on the need to promote theoretical and applied social psychology as an indispensable aid to economic intensification and acceleration, in particular as a key to enhancing "the human factor" in effective administration and, especially, relations between leadership and workers.

Georgia's comparative lag in the practical application of social psychology can be ascribed to that period when psychological engineering

[psikhotekhnika] and testing [testologiya] were forbidden, even as cybernetics and genetics were viewed with a jaundiced eye. In an aside, the author remarks that many countries spend about as much on psychological research as on science and technology, and a UNESCO unit has predicted that social psychology will be "the most popular trend in science" by the year 2000.

As an example of applied social psychology the author describes a "training [trening] session" for top- and mid-level managers in the Light Industry Ministry under auspices of Tbilisi State University and with the help of several other research outfits. Such sessions grew out of a two-year study requested by the Light Industry Ministry.

Unfortunately, quite a few managers and officials of that Ministry have dragged their feet or hampered the effective introduction of this sector--dismissing key staff personnel, for example, and not looking for replacements. The author expresses hope that recent new leadership in the Ministry will turn that around.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

MEASURES URGED TO REVIVE HIGHLAND GEORGIAN DISTRICT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 June 1986 carries on page 3 Levan Pruidze's 2,500-word article about the plight of the highland Racha-Lechkhumi district [mainly present-day Tsageri, Oni, and Ambrolauri rayons], which has suffered a steady decline in population and economic viability since a number of "rash" official decisions of the 1950s such as consolidation of small villages and closing of local schools. The local people lost all incentive to stay and pursue their traditional farming practices, in particular the raising of corn, unique varieties of wheat, and the once-famed Khvanchkara wine grapes. A good portion of the article laments in some detail the passing of the Khvanchkara traditions and urges strongly that they be revived. Efforts need to be taken also to exploit the region's rich fruit farming potential, which is at present largely wasted as the fruit is only consumed locally or left to rot on the ground.

In a brief passage, the author urges that the district be allowed also to introduce the "family contract" method that has proved so promising in next-door Svanetia (Mestia Rayon).

GEORGIAN MVD OFFICIAL EXAMINES AUTOMOTIVE POLLUTION PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 June 1986 carries on page 4 First Deputy MVD head V. Shaduri's 1,800-word article examining the various problems caused by the rapid growth of automotive traffic in the republic, especially Tbilisi and other important cities, and making suggestions as to what remedies to undertake.

One of the worst consequences of the growing state- and individually-owned automotive fleet (a few current and projected long-term figures are cited) is the heavy air pollution in the cities, among which Tbilisi is one of the worst in the USSR; Shaduri briefly provides a breakdown of the major emission elements. To a large extent, high emission levels are due to faulty vehicle engines, yet not enough is being done to ensure compliance. For one thing, there are too few "emission analyzers" and, in addition, there are too few specialists qualified to operate them. Automotive enterprise officials are lax in their duties but are seldom called to account.

Among several measures advocated by the author are: better organization of traffic and transport patterns, including the relocation of certain large enterprises outside the cities; more beltways and bypass highways to take the load off city traffic; improvements in automotive design and the development of "emission neutralizers"; and stricter enforcement.

A brief 200-word companion piece to Shaduri's article notes that plans to increase the use of gas-powered (versus gasoline-powered) vehicles in Tbilisi have yet to get off the ground. In particular, a multi-stall gas filling station which was completed in Tbilisi's Ponichala district just 2 months ago, operating on three shifts and designed to accommodate about 500 vehicles daily, has to date serviced only 113 instead of the projected 30,000. A photograph shows the station completely empty.

GEORGIAN ACADEMIC URGES SENDING MORE STUDENTS TO WEST

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 June 1986 carries on page 4 Professor Dr. of Philology T. Kvanchilashvili's 1,500-word article arguing strongly in favor of sending many more of Georgia's "best and brightest" young people to study literature, the arts, science and technology in the advanced learning centers of the capitalist countries in order to avoid "lagging behind world levels" in these fields of endeavor. This is by no means intended to "belittle" the remarkable advancements of higher learning in the USSR and in Georgia, according to the author.

Professor Kvanchilashvili poses a tough question: Why, after sending so many Georgian students over the years to study in the socialist countries, have so very few of them "distinguished themselves" in their field? In answer, this "bitter pill of truth": students have been selected not on the basis of talent but on the basis of pull [proteksionizm]. The time has come to make the selections on the basis of "pure merit."

The author is careful to point out that Georgians have long traditions of going abroad to absorb the best that foreign universities have to offer--and as often as not, to make reciprocal contributions. The works of the giants of Georgian literature and art in the 19th and early 20th centuries, who mingled fruitfully with their colleagues in Russia and West Europe, are proof of the benefits; the Georgian people would be the poorer for want of them.

In the present consideration, he suggests that Georgian young people would greatly benefit themselves and their country by, for example, studying literature in Latin America; the arts in France, Spain, Italy, and Greece; and science and technology in the U.S., Britain, West Germany, and Japan.

GEORGIAN REGIONAL GENETIC PATTERNS BEING RESEARCHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 June 1986 carries on page 3 Tbilisi State University newspaper TBILISIS UNIVERSITETI Editor Givi Shekiladze's 800-word article about three young Georgians who are being trained at Moscow State University (MSU) in biochemical and immunological methods of research into human genetics. Their goal is to

investigate a number of parameters of local Georgian genetic patterns with a view toward shedding light on such concerns as the Georgian national ethnogenesis and possible relationships with other peoples of the world. They undertook an ambitious expedition into some 20 historical-ethnographical districts of the republic to gather materials (no details are given), charted the results by rayon, and ran biochemical and immunological tests in MSU Anthropology Department's Human Genetics laboratory. On 2 June they successfully defended their joint diploma project, titled "Certain Markers [markery] of the Georgian Populations's Genetic Structure." According to their supervisor, Professor Yuriy Rychkov, their findings are unprecedented and very valuable.

ABOLITION OF REDUNDANT POSTS URGED IN GEORGIAN VUZ'S

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 June 1986 carries on page 5 a 1,300-word article by Professor V. Datukashvili, head of the Polytechnic Institute's Kafedra of Political Economy, urging the abolition of a couple of redundant [parallel'nyy] VUZ posts that have proved costly, ineffective, or even counter-productive in terms of promoting students' commitment, diligence, and performance. They are: the "curatorship" [kuratorstvo], an institution that was established in Georgia in the 1970s; and the posts of vice-rectors and deputy deans in charge of ideological work, which came into being soon after. The motive behind them was to appoint faculty members to "watch over" the students and ensure such things as attendance, participation in social undertakings and the like. Although apparent positive effects were detected at first, the effectiveness soon wore off and decline even set in. The author proposes that this is because these institutions usurped the authority of the students' own proper organizations--the Komsomol in particular--and, more important, "relieved" students of the need for self-governance.

Other negative aspects of these institutions are also cited. For one thing, the job of curator became an additional, extremely time-consuming chore for teachers already burdened with teaching and administrative duties, research, and the need for time for themselves and their families. For another, the vice-rectors and deputy deans in charge of ideological work demanded and got substantial "released time" from their primary duties, a circumstance which translated into considerable additional necessary financing.

For all these reasons, Professor Datukashvili urges that these posts be abolished and the functions they were supposed to carry out be turned back over to the students and their organizations.

AFGHANS GRADUATE WITH HIGH MARKS FROM TBILISI UNIVERSITY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 June 1986 carries on page 3 TBILISIS UNIVERSITETI newspaper staffer Tamaz Bardzhadze's 900-word article about nine Afghan exchange students (from Kabul University) who have graduated with high marks from Tbilisi University (TSU). They were selected for a special 3-year program in the Kafedra of Modern and Recent History of the African and Asian Countries, and they specialized in Afghan history. Several of their professors and supervisors express highest praise for their diligence, astuteness, and the depth of their diploma projects, some of which won all-union prizes and six of which have been recommended for publication. The author singles out particular ones and sketches the content of their diploma themes, which include the April Revolution (by one who actually participated in it), the 1905 Russian Revolution and its impact on Afghan politics, and the Afghan youth movement over recent decades. These diligent students managed to combine their daytime work with extensive social and internationalist activities and even night classes at the Marxism-Leninism Institute. On returning to their homeland, they will certainly maintain fruitful ties with TSU. Brief reference is also made to the fact that the institution has successfully trained Vietnamese students.

RESETTLED GEORGIAN ETHNIC GROUP REVIVES IDLE AREA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 June 1986 carries on page 4 Akaki Gelovani's 600-word article about a settlement of Svanetians [from highland Mestia Rayon] who have built a prosperous new village, called Nagebi, a few kilometers from Rustavi in Gardabani Rayon on land that had lain idle too long since the "depredations of invaders in times past." At present there are some 40 households, to be joined by 50 more in the near future. The focus of community life in the village is a typical 8-story, 30-meter-high Svanetian tower, complete with battlements and rifle slits, which houses a capacious club and will accommodate a library and other cultural facilities. Avtandil Margiani, the Sovkhoz director, is credited with sparking the effort that culminated in completion of the tower and all it represents to Svanetians. Margiani states that, in line with Svanetian tradition, the community is "oriented toward large families."

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REGIONAL ISSUES

EKIBASTUZ NOW HIGHLY DIVERSIFIED POPULOUS CITY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 3, March 1986 carries on pages 5-7 a 2,100-word article by MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS special reporters Okim Zhalawov and Mytyqbay Yerimbetov, published under the rubric "At the Ekibastuz Fuel-Energy Complex," titled "Good Signs and Appearances." The article looks in detail at the current stage of Ekibastuz, which has become much more than a simple miners' and energy workers' city and has now emerged as a highly diversified center with a population of 130,000. Zhaylawov and Yerimbetov repeatedly emphasize in their article the excellent living and working conditions at Ekibastuz and adequate housing and other services. The average monthly wage at Ekibastuz is given as 350 rubles, with many (excavator operators) earning as much as 450-550. High wages are given as one reason of the high level of development and the rich cultural and social life in the city of Ekibastuz described in the article.

NEW TALAS RIVER CANAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 14 June 1986 carries on page 1 a 200-word article by the SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN reporter Ye. Alimzhanov titled "New Canal." The article reports the completion of a new canal stretching from the Talas River around the city of Dzhambul. The new canal will allow regular irrigation of 25,000 hectares of crop land.

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REGIONAL ISSUES

BRIEFS

SOVIETS GREET SEMINAR MEMBERS--A regional seminar of women's organizations from countries of Asia and the Pacific basin began in Tashkent today. It is entitled: "Women and Development and Their Contribution to the Preservation of Peace." Tereshkova, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women, greeted representatives of 43 organizations from 20 countries and also from the United Nation Organization, UNESCO and (ESCAP) and other international organizations. At the opening of the seminar, a message from Perez de Cuellar, general secretary of the United Nations organization, was read out. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 2 OCT 86 LD]

UZBEKS ON REPUBLIC'S WOMEN--Tashkent October 2 TASS--"It is only in the conditions of a durable peace that genuine equality of women can be achieved," said Gayrat Kadyrov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Soviet Uzbekistan (a constituent republic in Central Asia). Addressing the participants in the regional seminar of women's organizations of Asian and Pacific countries, he emphasized that women made up more than one-half of the world's population and that the future of the world depended to a significant degree on their joint efforts. "The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution gave Uzbek women equality with men in all spheres of state and cultural life," the speaker went on. "At present there are 36 per cent of women among the deputies to the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan--the highest legislative body in the republic. There are 44 per cent of women among university degree specialists working in the economy," he told the seminar. "All people who gathered here, are seriously concerned over the militarization of Asian and Pacific countries. We are urging all international and national women's organizations to contribute to the implementation of the program of peace, disarmament and detente put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries," Gayrat Kadyrov said. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 2 Oct 86 LD]

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